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THE

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE "NO POPERY" CRY.

WILL Mr. Gladstone's policy of doing justice to Ireland by disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church favour the growth of Popery in the United Kingdom? We have replied to this question more than once already. Since, however, it is immensely important in itself, and because there are thousands who are still perplexed by it as to how they ought to vote at the coming General Election in November next, we think it meet, at the risk of some repetition, to state in a brief form the several reasons which compel us to answer "No."

1. It will take the bone of contention clean away from between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland. If Mr. Gladstone had proposed to take it from the Protestants that he might give it to the Catholics, or if, like some former statesmen, he had intended to divide it, and give a portion to each, there would have been some ground for thinking that he would thereby strengthen Popery at the expense of Protestantism. But Mr. Gladstone's plan is to withdraw alike from all parties those things which are the cause of jealousy between them, and so to leave their respective systems to make way, or to lose way, for what they are and not for what they have. Of course, if Popery has more truth in it than Protestantism, it will prevail—if less, it will decline. No one who believes in either of the Churches can fear that his own will be worsted where the law of the contest is "a clear stage and no favour."

2. It is a mistake to suppose that the power and progress of a Church depend upon its revenues, its temporal privileges and honours, its political or social ascendancy, or its alliance with the State. For all the ends at which a Christian Church should aim these things rather weaken than strengthen it. The Apostle Paul was not less but more persuasive when he could say, "I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel," and "I seek not yours but you." Secular wealth, dignity, and pomp, do not assist men in teaching others the higher worth of faith in God, love to Christ, and self-sacrifice for the sake of their fellows. What we want other men to become we must be ourselves.

3. It is only the secular wealth, dignity, and pomp of the Irish Church that Mr. Gladstone's policy will touch. The fee simple of

them belongs to the whole Irish nation, and ought not to be lavished on an eighth part of it only, and that part, moreover, comprising the richest class. Say whatever men will in defence of it, such favouritism is sure to wear the appearance of injustice, and no Church which profits by injustice, or even seeming injustice, can hope to win over to it those who regard themselves as wronged by it. Religious truth comes with an ill grace from those who refuse "to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them."

4. If Protestantism is ever to be successful in Ireland, it must become successful through the life that is in it. It can do for itself what no State patronage can do for it—if it cannot, it is not worthy of support. To be thrown upon its own resources is the one condition without which it is not likely to prosper. To pamper Protestantism, and so tempt it to lean upon external aid and to neglect its own vital force, is the surest way to encourage Popery. Churches, as well as individuals, increase their strength by using it. The Irish Church has been treated by the State as a hot-house plant. Everything has been done for it, as for a sickly child. Mr. Gladstone's policy will develop its spiritual power, by placing it under the necessity of exerting itself. "In the sweat of its brow it will eat bread."

5. Experience confirms what reason suggests. Unanswerable facts give irresistible force to the above considerations. Protestantism, though established and endowed, has not made way in Ireland. Popery, though disowned, discouraged, and, till very recently, persecuted, by the State, has stood its ground. The Roman Catholics, like the children of Israel in Egypt, the more they have been oppressed, the more they have multiplied. They have kept up their relative proportion in numbers. They have outstripped all other people in Europe—perhaps, it may truly be said, in the world—in their devotion to the Pope. The alliance of Protestantism with the Civil Power therefore has not answered its purpose. The law of man has not commended to the conscience the doctrine which draws its life from the Word of God.

6. There is no abject fear of Roman Catholicism in the United States of America where all forms of religious faith are on an equal footing before the law, and where none are endowed from public resources. Nobody would attach the value of a pin's point to the cry of "No Popery" there. There is no dread of it in Canada or in the Australian colonies, albeit there is no Church Establishment in any of them to serve as "the main bulwark of Protestantism." If Popery is increasing in England, it is not from among Dissenting bodies that it wins its triumphs, albeit the Dissenting bodies are not supported by the State. The Church "as by law established," exhibits most partiality for Roman dogmas, sends over to the Pope the greater number of his English converts, and is most busy in casting contempt on the Protestant Reformation, and yet it is by the Tory party in Church and State that the "No Popery" cry is generally raised.

7. It is noteworthy that, very soon after the "No Popery" cry has been loudest, the very party who raised it, and have sought to profit by it, have invariably made concessions to the Roman Catholics, as if in atonement for the mischief they have done. It is always employed,

and so long as any considerable number of the British people give any heed to it, always will be employed, to cover party political purposes, and as soon as it has gained its end, is forthwith hushed to silence. If by means of it Mr. Disraeli should succeed in carrying a majority at the next General Election, although he will not, like Mr. Gladstone, disendow Protestantism in Ireland, he will do his best to endow Popery. He has showed his hand too clearly to admit of doubt on this head. Indeed, he must do it, or govern Ireland by brute force.

To the electors of the United Kingdom, therefore, we say, "Get rid as soon as possible of the delusion that Popery can be checked by what is on the face of it unfair or unjust. Have faith enough to trust in truth. Be honest enough to do what is right, as between man and man, and fear not that God will abandon the cause which is most in accordance with His will. Don't imagine that He can be served by setting one class above others in regard to religious things. Don't fancy that He has chosen Mr. Disraeli to save the Reformation. Let no one persuade you to do evil that good may come. Be willing to give every man his due, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant. Favouritism shown to the few is wrong done to the many. It is possible, but it is never wise, to resort to questionable means for the furtherance of good ends. Beware of being duped by political trickery! Dare to be just, for even-handed justice was never yet opposed to true religion. When Mr. Gladstone, backed by the best sentiments of the nation, has finished the work he has so courageously undertaken, and removed the chief cause of offence from between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the Irish Church will, for the first time in her history, become spiritually strong; and, deprived of her carnal weapons, she will betake herself to those by which alone true Christian conquests can be made."

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

ONE after another, as a few years ago, upon the Church-rate question, the bishops are delivering themselves in terms of uncompromising hostility to the proposed disestablishment of the Irish Church. We have already quoted two or three utterances of this nature, but we have noticed that, although there is agreement as respects object, there is great difference in tone. There is a violence of language amongst the Evangelical bishops, which we find in no other section of the bench. The High Churchmen, while opposing disestablishment, will accept it, and proceed to make the best of it. At the same time they think the freedom which will accrue to the Church will have its own advantages, and possibly contribute to its increased strength and success as an ecclesiastical organisation. The Broad Churchmen are querulous rather than anything else, but the Evangelicals are almost frantic. The Bishop of Ripon is an Evangelical of the Evangelicals—as a Bickersteth is expected to be. He even kicks at the settlement of the Church-rate question, and expresses his regret that Nonconformists are not to be taxed, as they have been. This was said at a meeting of the Wakefield Scripture Readers' Society, and on the same occasion he protested against the Irish Church disestablishment. Why? Because some of those who aimed at this disestablishment also aimed at a similar measure with respect to the Church of England. And what would save it? Not prestige, not endowments, not her ecclesiastical discipline, but

this—her strict, unwavering adherence to the principles of the Reformation, and her practical usefulness in promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of the whole population, as no other Church can. In this case the Established Church is clearly gone. Her adherence to the principles of the Reformation is only an historical figment, and her usefulness in promoting the spiritual welfare of the population is surpassed by the sects. As for the promotion of temporal welfare, how can such an object cannot be brought within the category of a Church's duties?

Islington has been celebrated for its Evangelical character, and no one, we imagine, would dream of detecting any tendency to Romanism amongst the churches founded or sustained by Daniel Wilson and his friends. But an Evangelical Churchman, dating from Islington, has communicated to the *Rock* newspaper the supposed fact that there are Romanistic tendencies, conscious or unconscious, in the principal Nonconformist congregation of this district. The information is thus given:—

Perhaps you have not yet noticed a singular evidence that the Dissenters are afflicted with the general epidemic, to which your paper is as far as possible the antidote. With your leave, I will make a few extracts from the Rev. Henry Allon's "New Congregational Supplement" (just published) in proof of this statement. [I would first inquire what the writer means, in the Preface (page 1, line 17, 4th edition), when he says, "It is in the Romish and Anglican Churches chiefly, strange to say, that both the poetry and the music of our church-song are just now threatened with a corruption as meretricious as that which, in former times, was charged upon Puritans and Methodists." Notice on page 2 of Preface, "From the unhappy polemics that now array churches in hostile parties, and that are especially associated with rival hymnals, the Free Churches of Great Britain are happily exempt; no suspicion of sinister proclivities attaches to them, because they use hymns derived from Romish or Anglican sources." I would draw attention to the slip of "acknowledgments" before the first hymn, all to High Church hymnals. Hymn 9, verse 3, is not fit to copy here, much less to sing in the House of God. 40th, last line—

Grant a blessed requiem. (!) Amen.

141st, first verse—

Smite them by the merit  
Of the Holy Cross!

172nd, first verse—

Before thine altar kneel.

182nd, first verse—

Lord, to thine altar's shade we fly.

I would again respectfully refer Mr. Allon to his Preface:—"Of these I have freely availed myself, avoiding, I hope, every taint of the fatal heresy, for which, chiefly, at the Reformation, English Christians forsook the Church of Rome." Either "abstain from all appearance of evil," or else make way for the "People's Hymnal." *Ora pro nobis, and Ave verum corpus.* "Little strokes fell great oaks." It was by quiet unobtrusive gnawing that "the mouse bit the cable in two."

This is written—by a man, too, who hears the Prayer-book read through, and we dare say has joined in the Burial and Baptismal Services—with evident sincerity. The four lines quoted are a proof that Mr. Allon has been smitten with that "general epidemic" from which the Evangelicals only have escaped. The initials of this correspondent's name are "S. S. T." Will nobody visit the unhappy man, and, as Charles Lamb proposed, "feel his head"?

A better thing has occurred in the same neighbourhood. There is, it appears, a body called the "Finsbury Union," which has been organised for the purpose of defeating the designs of Irish Church Liberationists. The committee of the Union have addressed letters to various persons, and amongst others to the clergy of the borough, including the Rev. John Oakley, who lately visited Cheshunt, and subsequently gave his impressions as to what he there saw and heard. They asked Mr. Oakley to join them, in order, amongst other things, to preserve the "civil and religious liberties, the stability of the throne," and those other objects which history informs us the Established Church has invariably done its utmost to defeat. Mr. Oakley has written a very manly letter in reply. He says that, in his judgment, the Protestant panic on the subject of the Irish Church is, to him, very melancholy, and that it argues a want of confidence in principle, and a weak reliance on the "arm of flesh" for support more thorough than any opponent of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland has ever ventured to impute to its supporters. We then have the following criticism:—

The reason why the particular anomaly and injustice first selected for redress should be the Church is twofold: first, because its anomalous injustice is pre-eminent; secondly, because, being so, it nevertheless exists in the name and pleads the sanction of Absolute Justice Himself. It is an obvious case of "judgment beginning at the house of God." And my proof of its injustice, which a great authority has derided as an "unsupported dogma," I am content to rest on the facts of the case as they appear to an outsider, such as the "intelligent foreigner," whom the same authority, in the same breath, declines to hear. What does he see? He sees an endowment of lands and houses, which, if the whole people of Ireland were Protestant Churchmen, would be larger in proportion than any which is enjoyed in France, or any other country in Europe with a State Church; whereas, in fact, it exists for the

benefit of only one-eighth of the population, and that part the richer part of the whole. This might, of course, prove nothing except the niggardliness of foreign nations to their own churches. But no one, in fact, contends that the existing provision for the existing Irish clergy is only sufficient for them, least of all do the present champions of the Church venture to say so.

He adds, at the close of his letter in reply to the remark that the Finsbury Union took its stand on the "Bible and the Bible only as the religion of Protestants,"—

No sane man can deny the name of Protestant, in some sense, to the English Church, for her protest is the very reason of her separate existence. But you will want some more living reality with which to encounter a demand for equal justice, and an endeavour to undo an immoral policy, than a simple appeal to the interests and the fears of those who profess the Protestant religion. For these reasons I cannot possibly be a party, or even a silent witness, to an attempt to swell what I regard as the irrational and irreligious cry of "No Popery" among us, however much I may respect some who have taken it up; especially when I am expressly asked to support them by one who has a right to know the grounds of my refusal, if I cannot accede to his request.

As this correspondence is now widely published, we apprehend that the members of the Finsbury Union may regret that they have organised themselves, and especially that they ever addressed Mr. Oakley.

Mr. Oakley's name brings us once more to the Cheshunt anniversary. Some very good and really estimable Churchmen cannot get over Dean Alford's, Mr. Oakley's, and other clergymen's attendance at this meeting. Some two columns in the *Guardian* are, this week, filled with a second (or is it a third?) series of letters upon the subject. We print a portion of one letter—Archdeacon's Sandford's—in another column. The numerous ebullitions against this small interchange of Christian courtesies show what a depraving influence the connection of Church and State has upon the Christianity of those who write.

When we wrote last week about the Church-rate Bill, we wrote without recollecting that the best arranged orders in the House are apt to be upset. This was the case on Wednesday. As Mr. Hardcastle withdrew his Bill on Tuesday night, it seemed as though there would be plain sailing. But the "Corrupt Practices" Bill stood in the way, and there was no alternative but to postpone the remaining Church-rate measures till Friday. And in what was nominally Friday's sitting, but what was really a quarter past three on Saturday morning, the Lords' Amendments to the Compulsory Church-rates Abolition Bill came on. The House was tired, thin, and quiet. A few stayed to see the Bill through, but the process did not take more than five minutes. Just as the dawn was coming, almost silently, without any excitement, without any controversy, the Bill was allowed quietly to pass, and the Church-rate system was finally extinguished.

#### THE CHURCH CLERGY AND THE CHESHUNT COMMEMORATION.

The *Guardian* of last Wednesday prints letters on this subject from the Rev. John Oakley and Archdeacon Sandford, in reply to the censures of Dr. Monsell, vicar of Egham. Much of both letters is taken up with explanations about the omissions from the Creed as read by the Rev. Newman Hall, and both correspondents remark that the article as to the Descent into Hell is not to be found in the earlier creeds, and is "bracketed" in the American Prayer-book. "The view," says Mr. Oakley, "that Mr. Newman Hall's reading of our morning prayer, and wearing of a surplice and a chaplain's scarf, was an act of sacrilege, and a virtual 'denial of truths,' at which I ought to have recoiled in horror, represents a pitch of Anglican enthusiasm of which I freely confess myself incapable." He concludes his letter by saying:—

But Dissenters will not be won by alternate insults to their convictions, and unconditional summons to surrender them, nor yet by hollow compromises and weak concessions to their prejudices, any more than our own differences with one another will be composed or moderated while the mass of sober Churchmen are content to let extreme partisan associations caricature Church principles, and to leave the cheap Church press—conducted by charlatans and schoolboys—to discredit at their pleasure the very name of Catholic Christianity in the popular mind.

Archdeacon Sandford, after replying to Dr. Monsell, goes on to say:—

For myself, I wish to observe first, generally, that personally I felt no more responsible for the manner in which the service at Cheshunt College was conducted than I do for the alterations, omissions, and interpolations which may be occasionally noticed in the celebrations of the National Church, in defiance of the Act of Uniformity.

And, secondly, in reference to the omission referred to,—first, that as "the power of the keys" is not held by Nonconformists, I should have been more startled by the officiating minister claiming it than by his omission to do so; and secondly, as to the "descent into hell," though as an orthodox and honest minister of the Church I accept and believe it, Dr. Monsell must be aware, as well as our Dissenting brethren, that the first time it was used in the general confession of the Church was in the fifth century at Aquileia; and that it is not found in the Creeds of Irenæus, Origen, Tertullian, Cyprian, in the Creed of the Council of Nice,

nor in the more ancient draughts of the Apostles' Creed. At the same time, when it was omitted at Cheshunt, I gave unmistakeable indications of my "dissent."

May I be permitted to say a word, in conclusion, on what lies at the root of this whole matter, and happily in these days is much and increasingly in the thoughts of good men both within and without our pale—I mean the comprehension, or, as some prefer to call it, the reconciliation, of our Nonconformist brethren?

Now, this obviously is attainable only by sacrifices on the one side or the other, which, judging by present appearances, both are equally indisposed to make. There must be either on the part of the Established Church an elimination from its confession and its formularies of what our Nonconformist brethren sternly and persistently object to,—and to attempt which, we are told, would outrage and alienate numbers of devout and conscientious Churchmen; or there must be a submission on the part of Dissenters, and a surrender of principles and position which it seems Utopian to ask for.

How far, as events now in germ unfold, and hindrances are taken out of the way, and both Churchmen and Nonconformists come to know and esteem one another, a platform may be eventually constructed on which all who love the Lord Jesus Christ and hold primitive and essential truth might unite, it is not for me, or perhaps for any one at the present juncture, to predict. There is, however, no sacrifice, except of the truth itself, which I should not rejoice to make in furtherance of such a consummation.

But in the hope of this, and in furtherance of this, and as necessarily preliminary to this, the ministers and members of both Church and Nonconformist bodies must meet, confer, and associate in all faithfulness, but in all charity, and on terms of perfect social and religious equality.

With this object, I and other Churchmen have not only welcomed, but made advances towards kindlier relations and a better mutual understanding with Nonconformist brethren, whom we have learned to esteem, and whose friendship we highly value. Hence the interchange of thought, the social intercourse, the friendly intercommunion which have recently taken place, and which such men as Mr. Binney, Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Allon, and the Deans of Canterbury and Westminster have so kindly aided. Hence the presence of Dean Alford and myself, and a few other clergymen and laymen of the Church, at the centenary anniversary at Cheshunt College, which I look back to with delight, and hail as pregnant with important issues to the cause of Christ.

I believe it to have been an unspeakable loss to both Churchmen and Nonconformists that they have lived so long and so much apart; and for myself, by the grace of God, while life is spared, I hope to do all that in me lies to further what I believe will result in the promotion of Christian charity and the extension of true religion in a degree neither realised nor dreamt of.

#### THE RELIGIOUS SITES ACT.

The following is a copy of the act "for facilitating the acquisition and enjoyment of sites for buildings for religious, educational, literary, scientific, and other charitable purposes," which has just passed by the exertions of Mr. George Hadfield, M.P. The preamble runs thus:—

Whereas it is expedient to afford greater facilities for the acquisition and enjoyment by societies or bodies of persons associated together for religious, educational, literary, scientific, or other like charitable purposes, of buildings and pieces of land as sites for buildings for such purposes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. All alienations, grants, conveyances, leases, assurances, surrender or other dispositions, except by will, *bond fide* made after the passing of this act, to a trustee or trustees, on behalf of any society or body of persons associated together for religious purposes, or for the promotion of education, arts, literature, science, or other like purposes, of land, for the erection thereon of a building for such purposes or any of them, or whereon a building used or intended to be used for such purposes or any of them shall have been erected, shall be exempt from the provisions of an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Second, and intitled "an act to restrain the disposition of lands whereby the same become unalienable," and also from the provisions of the second section of an act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "an act to amend the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses; provided that such alienation, grant, conveyance, lease, assurance, surrender, or other disposition, shall have been really and *bond fide* made for a full and valuable consideration actually paid upon or before the making of such alienation, grant, conveyance, lease, assurance, surrender or other disposition, or reserved by way of rent, reversion, or other annual payment, or partly paid and partly reserved as aforesaid, without fraud or collusion, and provided that each such piece of land shall not exceed two acres in extent or area in each case.

2. Provided always, that the trustee or trustees of any deed or instrument by which any such alienation, grant, conveyance, lease, assurance, surrender or disposition, shall have been made, or the trusts thereof declared, may, if he or they shall think fit, at any time cause such deed or instrument to be enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

3. From and after the passing of this act it shall not be necessary to acknowledge any deed or instrument in order that the same may be enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

It is said, and generally believed, that the Mansion House of London was built out of fines levied on Dissenters who, owing to the Test and Corporation Act, refused to serve the office of sheriff. But in "Notes and Queries" it is stated that such fines went into the City Treasury, and not into a separate and distinct fund. It may interest the curious to know that such fines amounted in 1806 to 10,300*l.*, and in 1815 to 9,460*l.*—*Guardian*.

ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE, BIRKENHEAD.—We are informed that the complications with respect to the

internal management of this institution have arrived at such a point that the council are seriously contemplating closing the college at the end of the present year.

**SECESSION TO ROME.**—The Rev. C. H. Kennard, B.A., curate of Newland, Great Malvern, has left the Church of England for the communion of the Church of Rome. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and had not been ordained more than two years.

**THE COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.**—It was stated at Shrewsbury on Friday, on the authority of Mr. Tomline, the member for the borough, that a petition influentially signed was being prepared, asking the Queen not to sanction the Church-rates Abolition Bill. A circular soliciting support is said to have been signed by the Bishop of Lincoln.

**A CHURCH-RATE AT ST. PETERSBURG.**—At a night's sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Clay asked whether our Government sanctioned the rate levied on British shipping at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg for the support of the English Church. Lord Stanley replied that the Russian Government was an association created under a royal charter, and must therefore be recognised by the British embassy in the same way as any other merchandise association constituted under British law. The rate levied was a matter of private agreement among the British mercantile houses engaged in the Russian trade, and, as far as he could understand, it was not levied under the authority of the British Government. The chapel was not a chapel of the embassy, but of the British residents.

**THE CHURCH CONGRESS** will meet this year in Dublin on the 29th of September and following days under the presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin. Although there has been some doubt whether the Evangelical party would attend the Congress, it appears that a number of their leading clergymen are going to take part in it. The programme contains the names of Dr. McNeill, Mr. Ryle, and Mr. Bardsley, but does not contain any specific reference to the dangers which beset the Irish Church. Among the subjects to be discussed are "Authorised and systematic lay agency, male and female," and "The American and Canadian churches; their organisation and practical working." Amongst the speakers on the last-named subject are expected to be the Bishop of New York and the late Archdeacon of Montreal.

**A SEQUESTERED LIVING IN LONDON.**—The Bishop of London held a confirmation on Sunday in the parish of St. Mary, on the Borough side of the river, the population of which is 10,310. His lordship afterwards held a conference with several of the parishioners on the condition of the parish. The rector, the Rev. C. Onslow, M.A., has now been rector for fifty-five years. He is in his eightieth year, and has not appeared in the parish for twenty years. The living, which is already, from leases falling in and otherwise, valued at 400*l.* a year, is sequestered and in the hands of a solicitor. One of the curates is entirely paid by a parishioner, 250*l.* being all that the law allows the bishop to demand annually from the sequester for curates. The parishioners are getting so weary of the existing state of things that they are seriously contemplating applying to Parliament for a private act to help them out of their difficulties.

**THE BOOK OF JASHER.**—"Q. E. A." writes to the *Times*:—"Mr. Lowe's could have been nothing more than a slip of the tongue when he spoke of the Book of Jasher as having been discovered in Abyssinia. This book was lost and forgotten before Christ was born. Nothing more is known of it than it is quoted twice in the Old Testament. In the Book of Joshua it is invoked in support of the statement that the sun and moon stood still on the day of battle with the five kings (Joshua x. 12), and in 2nd Samuel i. 18, it is referred to as the authority whence is quoted David's lament over Saul and Jonathan. The Book of Jasher was evidently a poem, or a collection of poems, and on a strong poetical image which it had preserved in connection with the story of Joshua's battle is founded the tale of the standing still of the sun 'at the voice of man.' The Book of Enoch, which Bruce discovered, is, indeed, valuable for the light it throws on the ideas and construction of the Book of Daniel, and on Messianic prophecy in general. But what would not a critic give for a copy of the Book of Jasher? Where he now dimly guesses he would then know for certain. The origin of the historical books of the Old Testament, from that of Joshua to that which tells of David, and perhaps the origin of the yet older history of the chosen race would be revealed to an astonished world."

**IMPRISONMENT OF A YOUNG WOMAN FOR TURNING PROTESTANT.**—A case involving principles of religious liberty, as well as of parental jurisdiction, has been decided by Judge Sutherland in the Supreme Court of New York. A young woman of Catholic paternity and training was converted from the Roman Church to the Protestant faith. She was a person of good character, excellent conduct, intelligence, and strong convictions. Shortly after she had become a member of the Methodist denomination her father had her arrested for the offence, and incarcerated in a Catholic institution known as the "House of the Good Shepherd," an institution which has a department called the reformatory department, the inmates of which are forcibly detained and disciplined for the benefit of their souls. A few days ago some friends of the girl attempted to secure her release on a writ of *habeas corpus*; and she was brought from the institution to the court. She reiterated her renunciation of Catholicity and her adhesion to Protestant-

ism, and expressed her wish to return to the friends who had protected her. Her father, however, declared that she was a wayward girl, and that it was to keep her from evil that he had put her under restraint by confinement in the Catholic institution. After the hearing of evidence and argument, Judge Sutherland decided that the writ must be dismissed, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the "House of the Good Shepherd." Thereupon she was taken out of court by her custodians, evidently (according to the reporter) "in a very distressed state of mind."

**ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS FROM PARIS.**—The Paris *Liberts* of Sunday publishes in conspicuous type, and under the head "Latest Intelligence," this doubtful statement:—"Our London correspondent makes us acquainted with the following fact, which appears to us worthy of attention:—Dr. Pusey, head of the Anglican Church party which bears his name, has just abjured the Anglican faith and been converted to Roman Catholicism. This example has been immediately followed by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury, who has also gone over to Catholicism, giving up an income of 5,000*l.* a year." The *Sibels*, which introduces the news, expresses the opinion that there is no probability of the latter example being imitated.

**A DUCAL MISSIVE.**—The Duke of Portland's family has been a long time in England, but his Grace certainly does write almost as funny a style as if he were still half Dutch. His grace's agent let his grace's tenants know the other day that his grace was disposed to favour the Conservative cause in North Nottinghamshire, whereon the *Nottingham Journal* commented rather severely, regarding the intimation, not unnaturally, as the exercise of a very objectionable species of election influence. To this commentary the Duke of Portland replies in a letter as full of italics as a schoolgirl's confidences to her bosom friend, much more marvellous in composition, and as silly in substance as the silliest schoolgirl could contrive. Take this, for instance, in relation to all three points. His grace has been quoting from Mr. Walter that an attack on the Irish Church from mere party motives would be a very wicked thing, and then continues:—

I entirely concur with this much of Mr. Walter's speech, and would only supplement it with the addition of my own personal conviction, viz., that there is not a single individual in the kingdom thoroughly well acquainted with public affairs, who, if a GENTLEMAN, would deny upon his honor; or, if otherwise, on his oath (unless a fit subject for committal for perjury!) that party motives, and party motives alone, have been the guiding star of the mover of the present onslaught on the Church, and unholy alliance with Demagogues, and Papists whose openly avowed objects are to pull down the best and most ancient institutions of the country, and set up Yankeeism in Politics and Voluntarism and Popishdom in Religion."

Poor Duke! if that is his own ducal conviction, and that also his ducal manner of expressing it, there are, at least, heavy personal deductions to be made from the splendour of one great dukedom.—*Spectator*.

**A RITUALIST WEDDING.**—A Brighton correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"Wednesday, July 22, was a notable day in that part of London which is situated upon the sea, and which was known to the ancients as Brighthelmston. On that day the first wedding ever celebrated at St. Paul's, West-street, took place. The ceremony (or, according to the 'Horæ Paulinæ,' the sacrament) was fixed, it was said, for half-past ten a.m.; but before half-past nine the church of St. Paul's was, if fishermen speak truth, filled, and West-street blockaded. Of course, on such an occasion 'priests' were abundant; three at least are believed to have had a hand in making two into one. The service was as intricate as the most orthodox or heterodox could desire, and the place of performance thereof was shifted in the most unexceptional manner from point to point, until the heathen must have been at their wit's end. The priests shifted their garments so as to satisfy the most exorbitant; from cope to alb, from alb to chasuble, from chasuble to dalmatic. The Holy Eucharist was received by the bride and bridegroom only, it is reported:—the other persons having, probably, come with the reverential intention of looking on. The 'altar was vested in white frontal,' and was ornamented with flowers, which of course were choice, and, equally of course, were arranged with all the grace exhibited by those who would fain be married towards those who are going to be. Lest anybody should fear that things were not altogether 'comfortable,' it should be mentioned that there were 'altar candles lighted during both sacraments.' A 'glorious wedding march' concluded the—business seems a very poor word under the circumstances, but is perhaps as appropriate as any other. The curious may be glad to know that at different periods there were sung, wholly or in part, Nos. 212, 213, 206, and 207 from 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' and No. 129 from the 'Hymnal Noted.' No doubt the whole performance was likely to impress very vividly upon the performers, to say nothing of the spectators, the serious (and long-enduring, not to say tedious) nature of what was undertaken: and a short notice of the affair may be either a warning or an encouragement (according to diversities of temperament) to those persons who, having High Church tendencies, are inclined to marry on three hundred a year. For it is to be presumed in such a country as this, that you cannot get married in that manner for nothing."

**THE BROAD CHURCH CLERGY AND THE IRISH CHURCH.**—Some of the Islington Churchmen have formed themselves into a society called the Finsbury Union, the object of which is to return for the borough of Finsbury, at the coming election, members pledged to oppose the disestablishment of the

Irish Church. The secretary of the society has sent a circular to all the clergy in the borough, marked "private and confidential," requesting them to use their influence in favour of its objects. The Rev. John Oakley, of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, refuses to recognise the "private and confidential" character of the circular, and has published it, together with his reply in a local paper. Mr. Oakley says:—

This Protestant panic on the subject of the Irish Church is to me very melancholy. It argues a want of confidence in principles, a weak reliance on the "arm of flesh" for support, more thorough than any opponent of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland has ever ventured to impute to its supporters. In the next place, it is quite disproportionate to the emergency. For what is it that is at present proposed? Not entire destruction, not wholesale spoliation of the Irish Church by any means.

After expressing his esteem for men like Archbishop Trench and Bishop Alexander, Mr. Oakley says:—

This personal admiration, however, does not shake my conviction that it is too late for her ten, or even her hundred "righteous men," to save the Irish Church as an Establishment; and that the Establishment as a whole must reap as the Establishment as a whole has unquestionably sown.

Mr. Oakley altogether repudiates the notion that the Church of England is endangered by the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He goes further, however, and declares that the doctrine which the clergy are asked to defend, "the grand old words of Chillingworth," that "the Bible and the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants," won't "serve the turn" of the agitators.

You could hardly (he says) have found a more unfortunate war cry in these days than one which appeals at once to the letter of the Bible as a court of appeal and to the name of Protestantism as a watchword. Many is the honest Protestant who is ready to confess his conviction, as one lately did to me, that "much of the popular Protestant system is as dead as a door-nail." All that the present desperate attempt to galvanise this moribund and already decaying mass of conflicting ideas and forces into activity on one side can possibly effect will be to stir up the lower levels of popular opinion and prejudice into unnatural and impracticable, if not dangerous, activity, and to produce an aggro storm of mutual suspicions and recriminations sufficient to retard progress for a whole decade, and to discredit still further—if that be possible for man to do—the name of the Church and the Christian religion, whether in its Protestant or Catholic form.

**CHURCH QUESTIONS IN THE REFORMED PARLIAMENT.**—None, I think, will deny that the attack made, and so far successfully made, upon the Irish Establishment, is a notice to the English Church to set its own house in order, and prepare for the worst. So it would be, I imagine, even if what has been said were all; and if this represented the whole of the danger with which we are threatened. But it is not so. There looms in the background a Reformed Parliament, elected by what in the boroughs is virtually household suffrage—a Parliament elected under a Reform Bill which has been described by its principal author as a "leap in the dark." I wish not to be understood as expressing any opinion now either upon the Reform Bill itself, or upon the way in which it has become the law of the land. I wish only to express my opinion as to its probable influence upon the manner in which ecclesiastical questions will be dealt with, and upon the future of the Church. Now, it is only the other day that one of the wisest and most statesmanlike of truly Conservative politicians emphatically urged the importance of settling, without delay and in the existing Parliament, the Church-rate question; on the ground that, if its settlement were postponed, the Church "would go further and fare worse." I speak from some knowledge of the working classes, as they are to be found in a large manufacturing town, which is, I believe, a fairly representative town; and I speak with a deep interest in them, a strong sympathy with them, and a great affection and respect for many of them. And, speaking thus, I must, in honesty, yet (as a clergyman) in sorrow, say that my own judgment in this matter coincides entirely with that of the statesman whose words I have just quoted. I do not believe for a moment that a Reformed Parliament, elected under the auspices of household suffrage, will be disposed to treat Church questions in a sense more favourable to the Church than the present Parliament. In this respect I firmly believe that the Reform Bill is no leap in the dark whatever, but is simply a leap into the clearest possible day. There are other matters, I grant—matters affecting trade and commerce, labour and capital—in which the action of the Reformed Parliament is altogether uncertain, and may prove to be decidedly reactionary. But the problems presented by Church Establishments and education, and other ecclesiastical questions, will be solved, I venture to say, in the Parliament of the future in a manner more adverse to the wishes of most, if not of all, of us who are present here this morning than they would be if they were solved to-morrow in the Parliament of the present. It is, indeed, just possible that the tide which threatens to sweep away the Irish Establishment may be rolled back for a time. Cries may be raised, and may prevail at the coming election, under the temporary impulse of which the combat may be fought out on a false issue. A decision, however, so arrived at, cannot possibly be permanent. The real forces which determine the future will ere long reassert their sway; and the final result must be, sooner or later, if not next year, yet, at most, within the next five years, the disestablishment, and at least partial disendowment of the Irish Church.—*From a Sermon by the Rev. D. J. Vaughan, M.A.*

## Religious and Denominational News.

## THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

This Conference commenced its business in the Brunswick Chapel, Liverpool, on Monday, with the sittings in the preliminary committees.

The Education Committee sat in the morning, the Rev. John Bedford, President of the Conference, in the chair. There was a large attendance both of ministers and laymen. The reports read were of a very satisfactory character. Reference was made to the great loss sustained by Methodism in the death of the Rev. John Scott, principal of the Wesleyan Normal Training Institution, Westminster, whose advice in the present crisis of the education question would have been of the greatest value. It was stated that the Rev. Dr. Rigg had been nominated to the principality of the Normal Institution, Westminster, and that the Rev. W. Shaw had been *ad interim* governor of Westminster Institution. Resolution had been passed to the effect that if it be found needful to establish in certain localities undenominational schools, these schools should conform to the requirements of the Minutes of Council, and that the Scriptures be read in the said schools. Fourteen schools had been erected during the past year. One hundred and twenty-five students had completed their studies. Altogether 915 teachers had been prepared for the Wesleyan day-school work, during the principality of the late Rev. J. Scott. The Rev. Dr. Jobson read the financial report of the education fund. The report was satisfactory, except that the contributions towards the proposed new chapel for Westminster had not come up to the expectations, and were by no means equal to the requirements of the case. This proposed chapel is required for the scholars and parents connected with the Normal Training Institution, and will cost 14,000*l.*; the cost of the site being a heavy item. Sir Francis Lycett suggested that some one should be appointed to go through the connexion to collect subscriptions. He had not much faith in either circulars or advertisements. Messrs. Kay and Lycett promised 500*l.* each towards the object, in addition to what they had already promised. Sheriff M'Arthur promised to double his subscription. Mr. Turnbull, of Manchester, would give 50*l.*

The Rev. J. OLULOW read the Sunday-school report:—Number of Sunday-schools, 5,240; officers and teachers, 102,718; scholars, 582,020. The schools of Lancashire had regained the losses which they sustained during the cotton famine. It was said by some that the interest in Sunday-schools was declining in the country generally, but the very satisfactory report read by Mr. Olulow showed that in the Wesleyan body the interest taken in Sunday-schools was much on the increase. In some cases of villages the Wesleyan Sunday-schools were materially injured by the influence and interference of the Episcopalian clergy, and Mr. Olulow's report spoke strongly in favour of a conscience clause in all schools receiving Government aid. The report recommended the formation of Methodist Sunday-school Unions in all the Wesleyan circuits, such unions having already proved very beneficial to Sunday-school work.

The Rev. C. PATER moved a resolution relative to the practical working of the day and Sunday-schools. He wished to see Sunday-schools remodelled. He would prefer having the Sunday-school classes taught in separate class-rooms. Their object in Sunday-school teaching should be to reach the consciences of the scholars and to bring them to Christ.

Mr. HOLDEN, M.P., in seconding the resolution, gave rise to an interesting discussion on the education question.

He believed it was their duty to educate religiously; secular education was the work of the State. The question of secular education was now becoming very important, and he thought they ought to reconsider it. The Congregationalists seemed to be in favour of secular education. If the Wesleyans supported a purely denominational system we should be virtually supporting Tractarian and Roman Catholic schools, and if we still determined to maintain the denominational system in England, we must be prepared to concede the same to Ireland. He did not think we could secure a thorough national education without a secular system. Austria, France, and Belgium had accepted a system of purely secular education, and left to the denominations to do their own peculiar religious teaching. He would not abandon either the normal institution or their denominational schools. He believed the decision of the Methodist body would have great influence upon the policy of the country in reference to education.

The Rev. W. ARTHUR said that Mr. Holden showed that the danger of establishing denominational education for Ireland was great.

But the distinction between England and Ireland was great. In England the State found only one-third, but in Ireland the State found five-sixths. If the denominational system was introduced in Ireland, education would be in the hands of a Church which would admit of no conscience clause. The education in Ireland would be given by friars. They would teach them to believe that this nation was under the ban of the Vicar of Rome. Looking at the denominational system in England, he believed their fathers argued the case well, but they did not believe their decisions were final. The Roman Catholics had no cause to be dissatisfied with the working of the denominational system. The battle between Rome and Protestantism at present lay in Oxford and Belgravia.

The Rev. T. VASEY moved a resolution to the effect that as difficulties arose in getting a sufficient number of teachers the Conference be recommended to consider the propriety of obtaining teachers from other sources. Mr. Vasey expressed himself as being strongly in favour of the old denominational system.

Sheriff McARTHUR seconded the resolution. He thought the committee were under great obligation to Mr. Holden for introducing the questions which he believed were the educational questions of the day. He hoped the Methodists would not lend themselves to a system which would hand over the education of a large portion of the youth of the country to the Church of Rome. The Rev. Dr. Rigg hoped that they would not be discouraged in their educational efforts. He saw great difficulties in the way of a national system of education such as has had been referred to.

A vote of thanks for the Rev. W. Shaw for his valuable services as principal substitute for the Normal Institution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Shaw made a suitable acknowledgment. Other votes of thanks were adopted by the committee. Mr. WADDY (barrister) spoke strongly on the importance of sustaining Sunday-schools in small country places where they were being oppressed by the Episcopalian. Mr. Chamberlain, of Norfolk, gave instances of Episcopalian oppression.

The Chapel Committee sat in the evening. The first open sitting of the Conference will be held to-morrow evening.

The Westminster Abbey Sunday evening special services closed for the season on Sunday evening, when the preacher was the Rev. Henry Twells, Head Master of the Godolphin Grammar School, Hammersmith.

The Rev. J. Morlais Jones, of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Lewisham Congregational Church, and commences the duties of his new sphere on Sunday, October 4th.

BINGLEY, YORKS.—The Baptists are bestirring themselves in this town to build a more commodious place of worship than they at present possess. They are liberally raising a fund for this honourable purpose, and on Sunday, July 26, the Rev. J. Bloomfield, of Bradford, preached two interesting sermons from Psalm xlii. 5, in the afternoon, and in the evening from Colos. iii. 1, when two collections were made for the building fund.

NEW BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE.—A site has at last been secured for the new mission-house. It is situated in Castle-street, Holborn, and possesses the advantages of ample space, great quiet, and easiness of access from Holborn, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, is near the railway-stations in Farringdon-street and Ludgate-hill, while omnibuses from Piccadilly, Kensington, and Camden Town pass close by about every ten minutes.—*Freeman*.

GOOLE.—The Rev. Samuel Gladstone, who is about to leave the independent chapel in this town, after a pastorate of fifteen years, for another sphere of labour, has received a testimonial and address from the members of the church and congregation, as a token of their love and esteem. Mrs. Gladstone was also presented with a timepiece. At the meeting at which the presentation took place several ministers were present, and testimony was borne to Mr. Gladstone's hearty co-operation in every movement for the moral and spiritual improvement of the inhabitants of the town during a period of nearly fifteen years.

BROMLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, MIDDLESEX.—This place of worship was erected about a year and a half since by the Rev. Dr. G. Smith, of Poplar, and his friends. Last month Dr. Smith presided at the formation of a church there, and the people then gave an invitation to Mr. J. S. Watts, a student of New College, to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation, and last Lord's-day commenced his stated ministry under encouraging circumstances. A considerable congregation and Sunday-school have been gathered, and great hopes of extended usefulness are indulged.

PEMBROKE.—The new Independent chapel at Pembrokeshire was opened for public worship on Tuesday, July 14th. The Rev. D. Salmon, pastor of the church, and the Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley-on-Thames, took part in the opening services. The Rev. J. Spence, D.D., of London, preached in the morning, the Rev. T. Davies, B.A., of Godalming, Sussex, in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Spence again in the evening. The chapel, which is built in the Gothic style, at the cost of 2,000*l.*, is quite an ornament to the town, and will accommodate 600 persons. It was praised by all who attended the services. The architect was the Rev. T. Thomas, of Swansea. The collections, including a cheque of 10*l.* received from Titus Salt, Esq., amounted to 330*l.* Further services were held on the Sunday following, when the Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley-on-Thames, and Professor Morris, of Brecon College, preached.

MILTON-YARD RAGGED SCHOOLS, ISLINGTON.—The annual meeting of these schools was held on Friday evening last in the schoolroom in Cloudesley-street; the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The drum and fife band was stationed outside the schoolroom, and as his lordship came up the boys played, "Auld Lang Syne." Previous to the report being read his lordship distributed prizes to thirty-two boys and nine girls, all of them having gone from the school into various trades and service, and having kept the same for twelve months and upwards; one boy for nearly five years. The hon. secretary then read the report, which was of a most satisfactory and cheerful character, showing that upwards of sixty poor boys have been got into various situations during the past year, and, as far as is known at present, giving satisfaction. The case of a poor fatherless cripple-boy, who was picked up by the master of the school, is doing very well. Many dinners had been given during the winter months to large numbers of the scholars, and several of the teachers visited the homes of the parents and

gave them food and clothing when they and their children were almost starving. The Rev. Mr. Cadman, Mr. Joseph Payne, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Paton, pleaded most eloquently for this most deserving ragged-school, the first-named gentleman claiming the master as one of his own, having known him, he said, for upwards of fifteen years, and who at one time was associated with him in working a large ragged-school in a most wretched and populous district. Lord Shaftesbury, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, expressed himself very much gratified in witnessing and hearing what he had done that evening; there was one thing, however, that he was very sorry to hear, that numbers of boys had almost nightly to be refused admission for want of room.

LEWISHAM HIGH-ROAD.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., a meeting of the Congregational Church, Lewisham High-road, was held to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the settlement of the pastor, Rev. George Martin. A large number of friends assembled, and after tea a meeting was held in the church. Towards the close of the meeting Mr. Basden, one of the deacons, in the name of the deacons, the church, and the congregation, presented their pastor with a purse containing sixty sovereigns; and Mr. Hale, another of the deacons, presented Mrs. Martin with a silver teapot, as an expression of the people's affectionate regard for her, and of their appreciation of her activity amongst them. Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Frean, Threadgold, and Peirpoint, deacons, and the pastor stood up to reply. As he did so the whole assembly simultaneously rose to their feet, and greeted him with applause, which lasted several seconds. Deeply moved by this hearty expression of his people's attachment, the pastor returned thanks. The meeting concluded with the doxology and prayer.

BUTTERSHAW.—This manufacturing village, situated midway between Bradford and Halifax, was on Saturday the scene of an interesting event. On that day was laid the foundation-stone of a new Congregational church by Mr. James Law, Mayor of Bradford. The church, designed by Mr. J. P. Pritchett, architect, of Darlington, is to be in the decorated Gothic style. The building will consist of a nave and choir, and on the ground floor and in a gallery at the end accommodation will be provided for 450 people. The number of sittings can be increased at some future time by the addition of side galleries, and in this manner 600 worshippers can then be accommodated. The building and ground is estimated to cost 2,000*l.*, and contracts to the amount of 1,800*l.* have been concluded. 1,100*l.* has been obtained by the promoters in subscriptions, inclusive of 500*l.* given from the building fund of the West Riding Congregational Union. The day was very fine, and the inhabitants of the district turned out in considerable numbers to witness the ceremony. A procession of Sunday-school scholars and teachers, headed by a band of music, started from Carr House schoolroom, and walked thence to the site of the new building. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were the Mayor of Bradford (Mr. J. Law), Mr. Alderman Brown, Bradford; Mr. James Bottomley, Buttershaw; Mr. J. W. Willans, Huddersfield; the Rev. J. H. Morgan, Leeds; the Rev. R. Cuthbertson, Cleckheaton; the Rev. B. Dale, M.A., and Messrs. N. Whitley and F. H. Bowman, Halifax; Messrs. J. F. and J. Myers, Great Horton; the Rev. A. Russell, Bradford; the Rev. J. Innes, Wibsey; and the Rev. J. H. Deex, Northowram. The Rev. J. H. Morgan, in the absence of Mr. E. Butler, of Leeds, presented a silver trowel and a mallet to the Mayor of Bradford on behalf of the founders of the church. His worship then performed the duty, declaring the stone well and truly laid, and afterwards addressed the assemblage in appropriate terms. The Rev. R. Cuthbertson offered up the dedicatory prayer, and the Rev. B. Dale delivered an exposition of the principles of Congregationalism. A numerous party of friends afterwards partook of tea in the Carr House schoolroom, and a public meeting was subsequently held, under the presidency of Mr. Ald. Brown.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.—A conference in connection with this society was held in the Victoria-street Chapel, Derby, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Brown, of Bradford. The Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., read a paper which stated that the society had been formed at Derby fifteen years ago; that in the first five years the society aided seventy-three chapels; in the second five the number of chapels aided was 130; and in the third period still greater progress had been made, for up to the present time the chapels which the society had aided and promised to aid was 293, just double the number contemplated. It was suggested that the society should endeavour to secure the erection of 100 more chapels under its guidance and with its pecuniary aid by 1873, and so make the number 400 at the termination of its twentieth year. The cost of these 100 chapels may be estimated at 150,000*l.*, and the requisite aid of the society at about 25,000*l.*, or one-sixth of the whole, the proportion on an average hitherto observed; the cost of the first 300 chapels being estimated at 450,030*l.*, the aid of the society at 75,000*l.* Valuable as the pecuniary aid of the society was, its principal use was its practical guidance. It was the value of that guidance on some inexperienced committees, preventing great mistakes and unnecessary outlay, and the stimulating influence of the conditional promises of pecuniary aid, that made the money in the hands of the society go a great deal further than it could when given privately and without those useful conditions. The society was also of great use in helping to remove the old begging system, and at the same time preventing burdensome

debts. The secretary reported the satisfactory working of the loan system, and stated that the fund, which was first proposed to be 10,000*l.*, had since risen to above 20,000*l.*, paid and promised, and hoped that in the course of the next ten years it might reach 50,000*l.* The committee had never refused aid to any case coming within the acknowledged limits of the society. The first 300 chapels would, in all probability, leave a surplus of nearly 5,000*l.* towards the additional work of the ensuing five years; to which sum may be added 5,300*l.* promised for the work of the next five years, and reported at this conference. The paper, while acknowledging the help received in smaller sums, made special mention of the princely contributions of the few. Six gentlemen, it appears, have in the course of the last fifteen years contributed to this society above 24,000*l.* Subsequently a series of resolutions was submitted and unanimously carried. The first was moved by the Rev. W. Crosby, LL.B., of Derby; seconded by A. Common, Esq., of Sunderland; and supported by John Finch, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells, and J. Grimwade, Esq., of Ipswich. The second resolution, in favour of the society aiding in the erection of 100 more chapels during the ensuing five years, was moved by the Rev. T. G. Horton, of Wolverhampton, and seconded by Mr. Grimwade. The third resolution, in favour of each congregation aided by grants making some annual return, and of each congregation not aided making a collection once in three years, was moved by the Rev. W. Shilleto, of Sunderland, and seconded by the Rev. J. De Kewer Williams, of London. The fourth resolution, in favour of the holding of conferences, and the formation of local auxiliaries, was moved by the Rev. T. Aveling, of London, and seconded by John Harkness, Esq., of Derby. The fifth resolution, expressive of thanks to Derby friends, was moved by the Rev. T. Knowles, of Belper, and seconded by John May, Esq., of Ipswich.

### Correspondence.

#### PREACHING.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I sympathise deeply with your correspondent who complains of the style of the preaching of some of our young ministers, but I must think that the case he mentions is an exception to the rule. As far as my knowledge is concerned, most of the young men now leaving college are earnest, faithful preachers of the truth as it is in Jesus. This I speak not with regard to one college only, but of several of the most important. Of course, there will always be some who have mistaken their vocation, and who really ought to be behind the counter and in the warehouse rather than in the pulpit, as there are many, far too many, young men in the shop, the counting-house, and the mill, who ought to be preachers of the Gospel. I may be wrong, but I think that the "B.A." your correspondent describes will soon find that "essays" without thought and full of verbiage will not tell in the present age. Men are so terribly in earnest about success in business that they will not endure coldness and want of earnestness in religion. And strange would it be, and evil would it speak for our country and our times, if cold platitudes and lifeless essays were favoured in our Free Church sanctuaries. I consider that the office of a pastor of one of our Churches is one of the most glorious positions that a man can occupy, if he do it faithfully and well. But if he be not faithful, if he be not earnest, if he be not anxious to win souls for Christ, better, far better, that he stand behind a counter, weave pieces, spin thread, draw plans, or bind books, as long as he lives.

God grant that he may raise up from time to time men full of holy zeal and Divine enthusiasm, who shall declare unto us the way of salvation.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,  
A FREE CHURCHMAN.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL MINISTRY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps the following remarks may be of some use to many young men who are devoutly thinking of devoting themselves to the work of the ministry in our churches. In your last number you published three paragraphs in different parts of your journal, which to me were very significant and gratifying. The first, from the *New York Independent*, was to the effect that a Baptist church had by vote authorised deacons to call upon lay preachers to fill the pulpit at any time the pastor might be absent; and that a Congregational church in that county was presided over by a young farmer. The second was that the Northern Baptist Association, desirous to do the work of Christ, is earnestly recommending the systematic employment of evangelistic agency. The third notice referred to the laying of the foundation stone of a new place of worship in one of the suburbs of Birmingham, the pastor of which is also an architect. These cases are, I think, worthy of the prayerful consideration of many young men of talent who are ready to give up a profitable position, believing they are called to work for Christ, but who yet cannot carry out that idea unless they become ministers, and undertake the ministerial office alone.

I was recently in the company of a young minister who formerly followed the same profession as the lay pastor of the church at Birmingham, and was accustomed to preach in the open air. His pastor urged

upon him to enter the ministry; against the advice of many friends, he did so, was unanimously accepted, and gave several years to the regular curriculum at college. Being a conscientious man, he accepted the first call that was given to him. I cannot mention the precise salary that was given to him, but I do know that he and his wife and child are unable properly to live upon it. As his conscientious feelings prevent him returning to the profession he has abandoned, thinking that a Christian minister ought to be ready to make sacrifices, I cannot see how he is to live in ordinary comfort except through the kind assistance of friends.

I fear this case is by no means singular, and such occurrences ought, I think, to make ministers cautious in pressing young men engaged in trades or professions to enter the ministry. I cannot but think that men who have the gifts requisite for both occupations should carry on both. At all events the combination of the ministry with secular pursuits would oftentimes relieve the burdens of our small and weak churches and our provident funds. Such facts, I think, also suggest that the councils of our colleges should act with great caution in their acceptance of candidates for admission, and that churches which are absolutely too poor wholly to support a minister in comfort, should be grouped with others where it is practicable, or become stations for evangelists. It is my own conviction that our county unions really want the power to carry out the suggestions of the excellent papers lately read on the subject of "Ministerial Incomes." Certainly no ministers trained in the ranks of Congregationalists, who are acceptable pastors, ought to be left to struggle on in misery and poverty as many are now, and nothing done to relieve them from their difficulties and perplexities. Excuse my plainness of speech. I love the Congregational system, and only advert to its defects with a view to aid in the great work of building it up and making it more perfect, that it may accomplish the great work God now seems to be opening before it.

Yours, &c.,  
ΛΕΩΝ ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑΝ.

July 22, 1868.

#### THE TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Much has been said of late about the desirability of amending the present authorised version of the Scriptures. Most lovers of truth are now fully agreed about the inexpediency of allowing the errors of our English translation to continue any longer uncorrected. And while considerable doubt exists as to whether any alteration in the text as a whole is likely to be an improvement, yet it is generally admitted that, if we could succeed in simply correcting palpable mistakes, we should be conferring a great boon upon the Church at large.

"Who, however, is to do it?" This question always arises whenever the subject is mooted. The Church of England seems as fearful of touching the Authorised Version as she is of touching the Prayer-book. And it seems as if the day is remote enough when anything of the kind will be carried out by her or with her sanction.

Under these circumstances, may it not be worth considering whether the matter could not be taken up by the Free Churches? Why should we wait for the permission of the Establishment, before we place an amended translation of the Bible in the hands of our fellow worshippers? In plain words, why should not the Congregational Union take the matter in hand, and issue a carefully amended version for the use of churches of our own communion? There are men enough amongst us equal to the task; and were it once resolved upon, it could be done. Our denomination, unfettered by authority and uninfluenced by fear, is just the one to form and act upon the resolution that those who can only understand their mother tongue should be able to read their Bibles by the light of the present day, and not by the comparative darkness of three centuries ago.

Allow me to add a word as to the amount of emendation which I think practicable. Let the text of the present version be retained in every instance in which there is not a palpable blunder. Let mere questions of opinion be waived altogether, and nothing more be done than what the interests of truth render imperative. Such a precaution would keep the translators on the safe side, beside rendering their task comparatively easy.

The above may seem a bold suggestion, but it seems to me worthy to be entertained.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
CODEX.

July 21, 1868.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—An advertisement in your columns of to-day invites contributions towards a bazaar to be held in October next, on behalf of Burdett-road Congregational Church, Stepney.

Will you allow me to appeal to your readers for attention to that advertisement? The church in question is a branch of what is known to most Congregationalists as "Old Stepney Meeting." It was opened about two years ago. A congregation is gradually being gathered,

and in connection with it most of the usual Christian agencies are now at work in the district. The church-members are in fellowship with those at Stepney Meeting, and a large share of the expenses of the work is borne by the elder church.

Burdett-road consists for the most part of middle-class houses, but is remarkable for the number of poor streets which lead out of it in every direction. In most of these streets the terrible distress of last winter was felt in its most painful forms; and the entire district has suffered, and still suffers, greatly from the depression of trade and the scarcity of work.

The population is, of course, excessively fluctuating, and all the unhealthy influences of uncertainty of residence are felt by us in an unusual degree. The difficulties which present themselves in the effort to establish a self-supporting church under such circumstances are not unknown to some of your readers.

We have a Sunday-school of about 300 children, and we urgently need a suitable building for day and Sunday-schools, for which the site is already purchased. But we feel that it would be unwise to incur a further debt, and are therefore compelled to give up the thought of building schoolrooms until we have, to some extent, got rid of our present financial burdens.

Some may perhaps think that it was unwise to open a church in such a neighbourhood, with such a heavy debt (740*l.*) on it. To this I may say that, had not the site (a very admirable one) been secured when it was, the probability is that it would now have been occupied by one of the ginshops which abound in this district, and which curse its population. I may add that Mr. Kennedy, whose twenty years' experience of this part of London enables him to form a reliable opinion on such a matter, so strongly felt the need and importance of such an undertaking, that, although his own people had scarcely finished the task of erecting the noble building in which they now worship, he urged them to immediate action in this matter. They heartily responded to his appeal for a mission church in Burdett-road, and some of them rendered, and still render, munificent pecuniary and invaluable personal aid. They thought they heard the Master's voice calling them to Christian work amongst a sin-stricken and sorrow-burdened multitude of men and women; and, although they could not see, on commercial principles, all the requisite ways and means, they thought that He who called them would send what help they needed, and so they responded to His summons, in the spirit of faith, "We are able." Surely they shall not be disappointed.

Thanking you for allowing me the use of your valuable space, and trusting that this appeal may fall into the hands of some who will be able and willing to help us,

I am, Sir, yours truly,

THOS. STEPHENSON.

68, East India-road, London, E.,  
July 27, 1868.

#### A CAUTION TO CHURCH-RATE ABOLITIONISTS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I find that, on the strength of the fact that "the great battle for the extinction of Church-rates has been fought, and the victory won," Mr. Hickmott, late of Staplehurst, has issued another circular, asking for assistance to enable him to emigrate to Canada.

I have no wish to keep him in this country; but, as inquiries on the subject are again being addressed to me, I feel bound to express publicly, as well as privately, the belief that Mr. Hickmott's sufferings in the Church-rate cause do not entitle him to the help for which he asks.

Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

Serjeants'-inn, July 28.

TEACHING SCIENCE TO THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES. —A short time ago a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the provisions for giving instruction in theoretical and applied science to the industrial classes. In their report, which has just been published, the committee recommend that certain endowed schools should be selected in favourable situations for the purpose of being reconstituted as science schools, and that superior colleges and schools for special scientific instruction would require extraneous aid for their support, in addition to fees, and that such institutions should be established in centres of industry. The committee are also of opinion that the provinces, and especially the agricultural districts, are entitled to increased aid from the State; that some slight addition to the emoluments of science teachers would probably tend most materially to promote the establishment and permanence of elementary science classes; and that the provisions of the Public Libraries and Museums Act should be altered so as to enable public bodies to levy a slightly increased rate for scientific purposes. The committee further suggest that the education of higher science teachers should be encouraged by the granting of degrees in science at Oxford and Cambridge, as at other universities, and by the opening of a greater number of fellowships to distinction in natural science as well as in literature and mathematical and moral science.

## Parliamentary Intelligence.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, in committee on the Public Schools Bill, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE suggested the propriety of enlarging the time given for the existing governing bodies of schools to reform themselves from the year 1869 to 1870, after the example of the bill of 1865. Eventually, on the motion of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, the period was changed from January to May.

On clause 13, Lord LYTTELTON proposed to transfer the control over the number, salaries, and rank of masters, and over promotion in the school, from the governing body to the head master. He eventually withdrew his opposition to the bill on the former ground; but, on a division, he carried his amendment on the latter subject by 36 to 15.

Lord LYTTELTON moved the insertion of a clause for the purpose of giving the head master the general control over the studies and management of the school, except in specially reserved points. He thought the more power reposed in the head master the better for the school. The LORD CHANCELLOR resisted the clause, being of opinion that it would operate to turn the head master, who was properly the servant of the governing body, into the governing body himself, and that it would be extremely inconvenient that the governing body should have no other means of coercing the head master in his management of the school than the extreme power of dismissal. Eventually the question was postponed till the bringing up of the report.

Lord LYTTELTON thought the Commissioners should be increased, and proposed to add the names of Canon Blakesley and Sir Roundell Palmer. The amendment was carried against the Government by 29 to 25. With one or two other unimportant amendments the bill then passed through committee.

Lord SHAPTESBURY inquired whether the circular of the Russian Government in relation to explosive materials in war had reached our Government. Lord MALMESBURY, in replying, highly eulogised the benevolence of the Russian Government, and especially the Czar, in the matter referred to. He described two explosive projectiles which had suggested the circular, one of which he denounced as cruel and barbarous. Earl DE GREY suggested caution in accepting any proposition which might prevent us from freely availing ourselves of the advantages we derived from our mechanical skill.

The House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

On Friday, the Duke of MONTROSE moved the second reading of the Electric Telegraphs Bill. The proposed terms of purchase (twenty years' net profits) were satisfactory to the companies themselves; the press was content with the intended arrangements for its messages; provisions of a penal character had been inserted to secure secrecy, which, however, was best provided for by the employment of a cipher; and financially there was reason to hope that, so far from the increase of public accommodation being obtained at any cost to the State, there would be a receipt of nine per cent. on the outlay. Lord OVERSTONE desired to know by what calculations the Government had been led to the conclusion that the proper price for this particular kind of property was twenty years' purchase. After a brief reply by the Duke of MONTROSE, the bill was read a second time.

On the report of amendments to the Public Schools Bill, Lord LYTTELTON proposed an amendment for the purpose of more clearly excluding the governing body from interference with the masters of boarding-houses in the religious and moral training of their inmates. The LORD CHANCELLOR was of opinion that not only was the amendment unnecessary, but that it would not accomplish the intended object. After some discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division.

An amendment by Lord LYTTELTON, specifying certain powers to be given to the head master, was resisted by the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, on the ground that some of these powers would, as a matter of course, be left by the governing body to the head master, and others—for instance, the right to expel and to prescribe text-books, religious as well as secular—were too large to be safely put into his hands. After a good deal of discussion, the amendment was rejected by 30 to 17.

The Registration (Ireland) Bill, after some remarks by Lord LEITHRIM by way of protest, and observations by Lords GRANVILLE and MALMESBURY, was read a second time.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to eight o'clock.

On Monday, Lord Napier of Magdala took the oath and his seat. The noble lord was introduced by two peers of equal Parliamentary rank—the Earl of Longford (Baron Silchester, in the peerage of the United Kingdom), and by Lord Strathnairn.

The Earl of SHAPTESBURY gave notice of his intention to call attention to the nature of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts early next session.

## CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

Lord MALMESBURY moved the second reading of the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill. The bill, the scheme of which was, he explained, such as the Government had originally proposed, was certainly of the greatest importance to the country at large, as tending to purify the source of its laws. But it affected the House of Commons primarily; and, as it had been thoroughly considered by that House, he asked their lordships to pass it without amendments.

Lord RUSSELL regretted that a bill which proposed to change a practice two centuries old had been sub-

mitted to the House so late. He admitted that the truth would be much more likely to be discovered when the matter was tried, as the bill provided, in the locality where the alleged offence had been committed. But he believed that to force the inquiry on her Majesty's judges, in the face of their protest, raised a grave constitutional question, in the discussion of which the House would find especial occasion to deplore the loss of the calm and impartial intellect so recently snatched from among them. The great rigour of the penalties, social and political, imposed by the 43rd and two following clauses, and which were to be inflicted at the discretion of a single judge, was another point in the bill which required serious reflection; and being without any desire to provoke a hostile division on the measure, which he hoped would pass, though he did not anticipate that it would put an end to corruption, he should place in the Lord Chancellor's hands words the effect of which would be to allow to the accused an appeal to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and another judge, with a special jury.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, after a few earnest words in praise of the candour, impartiality, kindness, and common sense of the late Lord Cranworth, sketched the history of attempted legislation on the subject of the bill, and showed that the charge which had been made out of doors against the judges, that they had been induced to waive their opposition to the bill by the offer of an additional 500*l.* a year to members of their body, was perfectly groundless. He thought that the grant of some compensation for new duties not imposed on them when they accepted office was a mere matter of justice; and he lamented the rejection of the provision, which might have the effect of throwing the management of these very difficult inquiries on the youngest and least experienced of the Bench. He agreed with Lord Russell as to the severity of the penalties imposed on corruption; but he could not understand what alternative there was.

Lord ROMILLY, in the name of the judges, who still, however, felt that there was a certain incompatibility in these new duties with their old ones, stated their cheerful consent to undertake them if imposed by Parliament, and denied, on their behalf, the existence of any understanding between them and the Government on the subject of the proposed, and, in his own opinion, very just, addition to the salary of one or more of their number.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Electric Telegraphs Bill passed through committee, and the report was agreed to.

Lord HOUGHTON asked whether the Government intended to recognise in any special manner the sufferings endured by the British envoys in Abyssinia. Lord MALMESBURY stated that Mr. Rassam was engaged in preparing a report on the subject, and that on the completion of that document the Government would favourably consider the claims of these gentlemen.

The Public Schools Bill was read a third time and passed, the Irish Registration Bill passed through committee, and other bills were advanced a stage.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

On Wednesday, Mr. BOUVIER, at the request of the hon. and learned member for Exeter, moved that the order of the day for the committee on this bill be discharged. The order was read and discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

## CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

In reply to various angry complaints relative to the sudden opposition to Mr. Fawcett's clause, throwing the expenses of elections on the county and borough rates, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the clause had been under the careful consideration of the Government, and it was only late on Tuesday they came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to give it practical effect; and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL urged that it was the duty of those who were responsible for the bill not to allow the House to pass an inoperative clause.

The probable difference of opinion between the House and the committee on this point was presaged by a division on the extension of the principle to Scotland. The LORD-ADVOCATE brought up a clause making the necessary arrangements for including Scotland in the bill, and, as originally drawn, by one paragraph of it these payments were thrown there also on the rates. The Lord-Advocate, however, proposed to withdraw this paragraph; but Mr. M'LAREN objected, and forced a division, in which the principle was condemned by 83 to 71.

Lord MILTON next brought up a clause to provide against the objection which he took on Saturday, that whole counties would be required to pay the expenses of elections for one division only, and on this there was a long technical discussion, turning on the peculiarities of county rating. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Henley), contended that the clause would not work, and that to rate only part of a county would require separate machinery, which there was no time to consider this session. Mr. LEEMAN, on the other hand, as an old clerk of the peace, with long experience in county rates, maintained that with a slight amendment the clause might be easily worked. In the end, however, it was discovered that if the House agreed with the Solicitor-General to strike out Mr. Fawcett's clause, this discussion was useless, and it was agreed then to postpone it until that event was decided.

Spite of several urgent appeals from Mr. DISRAELI and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL not to delay the progress

of the bill at this critical period by the introduction of new matter, the rest of the day was consumed by these new clauses, and not more than a third of them were disposed of. The Government, however, had a constant majority at its back, and successfully resisted any addition to the bill except on one or two important points.

A clause by Mr. BERKELEY to prevent personation at elections was negatived without a division. Another, by Mr. LABOUCHERE, declaring illegal the payment of travelling expenses in counties and the five large agricultural boroughs, was negatived by 124 to 82. Mr. AYRTON (on behalf of Sir T. Lloyd) was beaten on a clause to prohibit the use of public-houses as committee-rooms by 130 to 70; and Mr. MILL was still more unsuccessful. One proposal of his, to extend the inquiries to bribery at municipal elections, met with no support, and was negatived without a division; and a second, to prohibit the employment of paid canvassers, was defeated by 116 to 86. On Mr. Ayrton's clause, proposing the appointment of attorneys of the House of Commons to discharge functions somewhat analogous to those of the Queen's Proctor by inquiries into the collusive withdrawal of petitions, there was the closest division of the day. It was but feebly opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and was only beaten by 8—110 to 102. A third amendment by Mr. MILL, making provision for the expenses of trials and inquiries, was negatived by 146 to 49. The last division of the sitting was on a clause moved by Mr. SCHREIBER, to postpone the municipal elections for a month this year, which the committee declined to sanction by a majority of 100 to 75.

The Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill was withdrawn.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

## THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION.

On Thursday, at the morning sitting, Lord MAYO, in answer to a question from Sir Colman O'Loughlin, declined to be responsible for the summary of the report of the Irish Church Commissioners which had been published. His lordship added, on the authority of one of the commissioners, that the report would be published as soon as printed, and he hoped it would be quite ready in the course of next week. Lord H. LENNOX explained, on being questioned on the subject, that no idea had been entertained of abolishing Sheerness Dockyard, but it was quite impossible for the Government to expend more on that dockyard this year than had been voted.

The Electric Telegraphs Bill was read a third time and passed.

## CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

The House then proceeded with this bill in Committee. It was resolved to extend its operation to Ireland. An attempt was made by Mr. J. LOWTHER to procure the insertion of a clause rendering it a misdemeanour for an agent or canvasser who had been convicted of corrupt conduct to procure similar employment in a subsequent election. On a division the clause was rejected by the narrow majority of thirteen.

The greater part of the sitting was, however, occupied by discussions on Mr. Fawcett's clause, throwing the returning officer's expenses on the local rates, and collateral questions arising out of it. First of all Mr. FAWCETT brought up the proviso by which he proposed to guard against vexatious contests. He required that no person should be nominated without previously depositing in the hands of the returning officer the sum of 100*l.*, which, in the event of his not receiving at the poll one-fifth of the votes recorded by the successful candidate, was to be applied in relief of the rates. On this there was a long talk, many members thinking that the deposit ought to be not less than 300*l.* in counties and 150*l.* in boroughs; and others maintaining that an unsuccessful candidate should forfeit his deposit if he failed to obtain one-third of the total number of votes polled. But the safeguard which seemed to find the greatest acceptance with the House was proposed by Mr. W. BEAUMONT—that every unsuccessful candidate not polling one-fifth of the total number of the electors should be liable for his share of the returning officer's expenses, with the further proviso that where a candidate is set up without his knowledge or consent the proposer and seconder shall be liable. Mr. FAWCETT withdrew his own suggestion in favour of this, but after considerable discussion it was negatived by 119 to 110.

Lord MILTON next brought up a revised scheme for providing that whole counties shall not be chargeable for the electoral expenses of a division only, and though the SOLICITOR-GENERAL repeated the objection he urged on Wednesday, that the object could not be attained without a separate machinery for striking a county rate, Mr. HENLEY acknowledged that the chief difficulties had been got over, and ultimately the clause was agreed to without a division. The decision of the House, however, on the main question, showed that the time spent in these preliminary debates had been thrown away.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL then moved to strike out the clause agreed to on the preceding Saturday, and in defence of it Mr. FAWCETT made a long speech, very impatiently listened to by the House. In addition to the repetition of the arguments originally urged, in favour of it, he complained bitterly of the course taken by the Government, and stated that the whole expense thrown on the rates would not exceed an eighth of a penny in boroughs, and a sixteenth of a penny in counties. Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. P. TAYLOR, and Mr. MILL supported the clause; but on a division it was thrown out by a majority of 18—115 to 97. Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that he would renew the question on the third reading.

The evening sitting, by previous arrangement, had

been dedicated to the Cattle Market Bill, but Mr. AYRTON brought it to a sudden termination by a *coup d'état*. As soon as the clock struck nine he moved a "count out," and though the Speaker hesitated for a few minutes, he was ultimately obliged to discover that there were only twenty-one members present. On this the House adjourned.

On Friday, the House again held a morning sitting.

#### MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. FINLEN.

A question from Sir C. Russell to Mr. Hardy (which he declined to answer, as it was not his duty to have any official information on such matters), elicited from Mr. GLADSTONE an explanation as to the deputation which waited on him last Saturday. According to Sir C. Russell's question, Finlen, who headed it, was formerly a paid advocate at a "Judge and Jury," and is the same man who figured in the police reports lately as shamefully neglecting his children. Mr. Gladstone said he knew nothing whatever of the man's name or antecedents when he came to Carlton-terrace, except vaguely that he had been concerned in Reform agitations; and he added that the report of the interview in the papers was neither complete nor correct.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

On the third reading of this bill, Mr. FAWCETT, in accordance with his promise, moved that it be recommitted for the purpose of inserting his clause throwing the returning officer's expenses on the local rates. He proposed to accompany it by the proviso that every candidate shall deposit 100*l.* in boroughs and 200*l.* in counties, to be forfeited if he does not poll one-fifth of the votes; and by Lord Milton's rider, providing for the equitable levying of the rate on the electoral district only. Mr. Fawcett justified this extreme step by his desire that the whole proposal should be considered and decided by the House in a complete form, which had hitherto been prevented by the tactic of beating him in detail pursued by the Government.

Mr. DIXON, who seconded the motion, informed the House that the proposal was acceptable to the ratepayers of Birmingham, and praised it as a Conservative idea, opposed to the interests of the class of successful commercial men, who were richer and willing to spend more on elections than the country squires.

Mr. DISRAELI urged the House not to sanction a proposal which must delay the bill and embarrass its progress in the Upper House. He pointed out that the clause had never yet been submitted to the House in a complete form, and was not even now complete. Everybody admitted that there must be a security against sham candidates, but though a considerable part of two sittings had been spent in endeavours to frame one, all had failed; and the proviso now suggested by Mr. Fawcett had been unanimously rejected by the House on Thursday, when brought forward by Mr. Leeman. Mr. Disraeli defended himself against the imputation of bad faith, and stated that when he answered Mr. Forster's question on Monday the Government had no intention of asking the House to reverse the decision of Saturday. But late on Tuesday it was found to be impracticable to reconcile the two parts of Mr. Fawcett's proposal, and it then became their imperative duty to move its omission. The earliest possible notice was given to the Opposition, and practically there had been two days' notice.

The discussion was prolonged for some time, and the arguments repeated which have been already urged on three previous occasions for and against the clause. On the one side, Mr. Leeman, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Corrance, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Mill, and Mr. Monk spoke in favour of throwing these expenses on the rates. On the other, Mr. FLOYER and Mr. READ showed that the clause could not be worked without great injustice to large classes of the ratepayers, and Mr. HENLEY pointed out that to recommit the bill now would lead to interminable delays, and must imperil its chance of passing into law. On a division, Mr. Fawcett's amendment was negatived by a majority of 11—102 to 91.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### METROPOLITAN FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET BILL.

As soon as the Speaker took the chair at the evening sitting this bill was proceeded with.

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT moved that the House at its rising adjourn until Monday, on the ground that, the important business of the session being over, a Saturday sitting was an unnecessary hardship. The motion was seconded by Mr. GIBSON, and

Mr. DISRAELI, in opposing it, expressed his surprise that such an extraordinary interference with the regular course of business should be favoured by an ex-Cabinet Minister. A Saturday sitting would be unnecessary if the House would to-night make progress enough to compensate for the count-out of the previous night.

Mr. GIBSON raised the ire of the Ministerialists by remarking that a Saturday sitting would not have been necessary had they thought it worth while to come down the night before to make a House for the Cattle Market Bill. Mr. Bright's motion for adjournment, he insisted, was regular, for it was provided by the standing orders that when "Supply" was closed there should be such a motion every Friday to give private members an opportunity of bringing on their motions.

The scene grew very stormy indeed when Mr. HARDY, amid loud cheers from the Ministerial and counter-cries of disapprobation from the other side, with a sneer at Mr. Gibson's "candour and honesty," insinuated that he wanted an adjournment not for the sake of the private members, but to serve his "factious opposition" to the Cattle Market Bill. Mr. GIBSON jumped up in a state of great excitement,

and moved "that the words be taken down," on which Mr. SPEAKER interposed, begging the House to conduct itself with more moderation. Mr. Bright's motion he pronounced to be perfectly regular, as it was provided by the standing orders that there should be such a motion when "Supply" was over. Under these circumstances Mr. Hardy's words were too strong; and Mr. HARDY at once withdrew them, explaining that he had not excepted to the motion, which, however, was premature, as there might be no need for a Saturday sitting.

Mr. AYRTON asked whether any agreement had been arrived at with the Corporation of London to undertake the formation of the market; to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the negative.

Lord R. MONTAGU, in reply to Mr. Liddell, stated that the cattle-plague had broken out in Livonia, about St. Petersburg, and in Lower Egypt.

To this there followed a long conversation on the operation of the present Orders in Council, which Mr. HEADLAM complained had ruined the foreign cattle trade of Newcastle. Mr. NORWOOD and Mr. M'LAREN made the same complaint for Hull and Leith, and the treatment of these ports was compared with the permission given to Liverpool and Southampton to import Spanish, Portuguese, and French cattle, one or two members insinuating that the fact of these two places returning Conservatives had something to do with the favour they had received. Mr. GLADSTONE also joined in the conversation, and pressed the Vice-President to say why this permission had been refused to the eastern ports and to Danish and Swedish cattle. Lord R. MONTAGU replied that Spanish cattle never had been regularly brought to the eastern ports, and that Danish and Swedish cattle were shipped at ports where they were exposed to infection. The falling-off in the importation of foreign cattle complained of was due, not to the Privy Council Orders, but to the high price of meat abroad.

There was a division on Mr. Bright's motion, which was rejected by 105 to 38, and at a few minutes past eleven o'clock the House got at last into committee on the Foreign Cattle Market Bill.

Some hours were spent on clause 3, which relates to the market authority. Mr. GIBSON and Mr. AYRTON led the opposition with undiminished pertinacity, and both spoke frequently and copiously, urging their old arguments that the measure was a revival of protection, that it would raise the price of meat, &c.

The amendment moved by Mr. SELWIN-IBRETON on a previous evening, to insert the Board of Works, was withdrawn, and as it was understood that the Corporation of London declined the duty, the greater part of the discussion turned on the powers of the alternative body—a Royal Commission. It was urged by Mr. AYRTON and others that the bill gave no sufficient power to the commissioners to raise the money for carrying out the scheme and paying the compensations; and this view was supported by Mr. LOWE, who, though anxious for the success of the bill, thought it would not be wise to pass it in an inoperative form. The tolls would be no security unless a monopoly was given to the market by turning the Privy Council regulations into a statute, and either this ought to be done or the money should be provided from the Consolidated Fund.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the necessary capital could be raised on the tolls, and he had every reason to believe there were capitalists ready to lend the money on that security.

Mr. GLADSTONE asked whether they would find money for paying the compensations as well as for building the market; to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER answered that these would not amount to more than 100,000*l.*, and would be a charge on the tolls.

Sir R. PALMER, however, denied this, and showed that the bill made no provision for compensations.

This point of the insufficient money powers of the bill, and the consequent impossibility of its ever being put into operation, was dwelt on at considerable length, and at twenty minutes past two the committee divided on a motion by Mr. LOCKE to strike the commissioners out of the bill. It was negatived by 83 to 31, and the further progress of the bill was adjourned.

#### COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

On the order for considering the Lords' amendments in this bill,

Mr. GLADSTONE stated his willingness to agree to them, though he entertained doubts as to whether one or two of them were improvements. He moved that the House agree to the amendments.

After some observations from Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Hubbard,

The amendments were agreed to.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF THE CATTLE MARKET BILL.

In reply to Mr. Henniker-Major, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that since progress had been reported her Majesty's Government had considered the position in which they stood to this bill, and had come to the conclusion that it was hopeless to proceed further with it this session. (Hear.) The great majorities which had voted in repeated divisions had shown a very decided opinion on the part of the House in favour of the principle of the bill and the necessity for such a measure. The difficulty, however, which had arisen in consequence of the City having declined to accept the market authority, and the very strong opposition to the further progress of the bill, had put the Government in a position of so much difficulty that they did not feel justified in asking the House to spend any further time in discuss-

ing the measure during the present session. The only course open to them, therefore, under the circumstances, was to bring in a bill in a future session of Parliament to carry out the object.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

The House of Commons sat for three hours on Saturday. The Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill was formally withdrawn, not without some strong complaints from hon. members representing the agricultural interest of what some of them designated as the bad faith of the Government. In reply to this, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government had done all they could to pass the bill, and only threw it over because it was impossible to carry it.

The Regulation of Railways Bill was read a third time and passed, but before attaining this final stage several new clauses were considered and disposed of. The only one of general importance which obtained the assent of the House was a clause moved by Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN, compelling railway companies to provide in every train smoking compartments for each class of passengers. It was opposed by Mr. LAING, Mr. LEAMAN, and others of the "railway director" interest, but was finally carried by 38 to 16, with a modification allowing the Board of Trade in special cases to excuse railway companies from compliance with its provisions. A set of clauses was proposed by Mr. LEAMAN to limit the liability of railway companies under Lord Campbell's Act. They proposed that 400*l.* should be the maximum compensation recoverable by a first class, 300*l.* by a second class, and 200*l.* by a third class passenger, and the scheme included a complete scale of insurances to be effected by passengers with the railway companies. Meeting, however, with but little encouragement, he did not press them.

#### THE CLERGY ACT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

On Monday, Mr. CANDLISH asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Clergy Act of British Guiana had been forwarded to this country for the purpose of receiving her Majesty's assent, and, if so, whether he would lay the same before Parliament.

Mr. ADDERLEY said that the act to which the hon. member referred had not yet been received in this country, although it was at the same time known that such an act had been passed for the purpose of substituting a provision for the clergy of British Guiana upon the expiry of the present act next December. The new act would come into force in January next, and its object was to supply more largely funds for the maintenance of religion in British Guiana when the charge upon the Consolidated Fund of this country for this purpose should cease. The act, so far from tending to disendow religion in that colony, would have the effect of largely increasing the religious endowments from local resources.

#### THE CLERGY ACT OF JAMAICA.

Mr. CANDLISH asked whether there had been any correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor of Jamaica relative to the renewal of the Clergy Act, which expires next year, and, if so, whether he had any objection to lay the same before Parliament.

Mr. ADDERLEY said that memorials had been received from the clergy of Jamaica objecting to the reduction proposed by the Governor in the general religious endowments of that island. There had been no correspondence on the subject of those memorials, but in all probability some correspondence was likely to arise upon them, and in that case both the memorials and the correspondence would be placed upon the table of the House.

#### THE LATE LORD BROUGHAM.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in asking the intentions of the Government relative to a monument to the deceased statesman, took the opportunity of pronouncing an elaborate eulogium on Lord Brougham as a statesman, orator, and philosopher, dilating on his public services against slavery, oppression, and ignorance, and in the cause of civil and religious liberty in every quarter of the globe. Lord Brougham was a wise, great, and good man, and it was the duty of the country to raise some monument to signify the esteem in which she held one of her greatest sons.

Mr. C. BUXTON supported Mr. Roebuck, and Sir G. BOWYER suggested that Lord Brougham's remains should be translated to Westminster Abbey. From this, however, Mr. OSBORNE dissented, pointing out that, as his patent of peerage had been conferred for "public services," the fees had been paid by the public; and the only other instance of a similar recognition was Lord Nelson's peerage.

Mr. DISRAELI agreed that there ought to be some public recognition of the career and character of Lord Brougham, of which he remarked that the two most striking characteristics were its energy and versatility. The Government had been considering the matter, and also the propriety of erecting some memorial to a man equally great in his way—Professor Faraday; but in the outset they were met by a painful impression that most of the recent attempts to perpetuate in this manner the memory of our great men had been failures. He promised that the subject should not be lost sight of, and acknowledged that, if it could be done in a form satisfactory to the public feeling, the Government would only be discharging a duty in complying with Mr. Roebuck's desire.

Mr. GLADSTONE cordially sympathised with this sentiment, and with the eulogiums passed on Lord Brougham, contributing his share by recalling his labours as a law reformer, and his undeviating kindness of disposition.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In a House of about thirty members Sir Stafford Northcote brought forward the Indian budget. The receipts for the past year amounted to 48,258,000*l.*, the expenditure to 49,364,000*l.*, but the actual deficit was 700,000*l.* less than had been anticipated. There had been an improvement on the one side of a million and a half, and an increased expenditure of 744,000*l.* The gain to the revenue had been in licence stamps, customs, and opium. The augmented expenditure would have entirely balanced the increased revenue if it had not been for a reduction under the head of public works, which Sir Stafford admitted was not a satisfactory state of things. The estimate for the current year 1868-9 was, for revenue 48,586,000*l.*, and for expenditure 49,613,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of upwards of a million; but a sum amounting to more than three millions for public works was included in the prospective expenditure. The right hon. gentleman entered into minute particulars of both sides of the balance-sheet. Mr. LAING was of opinion that considerable economy might be effected in the military expenditure of India; nevertheless, he thought our Government was perhaps the cheapest in the world. He remarked that in five years the income had increased six millions, a result mainly due to the bringing of waste lands into cultivation. Mr. Laing urged the vigorous prosecution of public works. Mr. Grant Duff, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Bazley, and other gentlemen addressed the House.

Sir S. Northcote withdrew his India Bills (Government of India Act Amendment) and Governor-General of India Bills.

## POOR RELIEF BILL.

After two attempts to "count out" had been with difficulty frustrated, the House spent the remainder of the sitting in passing the Poor Relief Bill through committee. The conflict over the religious clauses was renewed, but in the end they were all agreed to without any important alterations. The rest of the bill excited little or no opposition. Many new clauses were brought up by the Government and agreed to; but only one provoked much comment—giving power to the Poor Law Board to remove destitute and orphan children to denominational schools.

## WEST INDIES BILL.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendment to this bill,

Mr. R. GURNEY, with the view of protecting a vested interest, which in his opinion ought to be respected by the Legislature, begged to move to leave out "as such coadjutor, continue to act in the same manner as at present as Archdeacon at Middlesex," and insert "and exercises episcopal functions therein, continue to receive the annual payment of 2,000*l.*, which has hitherto been made to him by the Bishop of Jamaica out of the stipend of 3,000*l.* paid to the said bishop from the Consolidated Fund, under the before-recited act; provided that during his receipt of such annual payment no payment shall be made out of the Consolidated Fund in respect of the archdeaconry of Middlesex."

Mr. CARDWELL thought the claim rested neither on a technical nor a moral ground, and that the precedent which his right hon. friend's clause would establish might be productive of great inconvenience hereafter.

Mr. BOUVERIE pointed out that as a new charge would be imposed on the Consolidated Fund, the matter could not be taken into consideration except under a resolution of the House.

Mr. ADDERLEY said the Government would accede to the proposal, on the ground that it was expedient to deal with such a claim in a wide and generous, and not in a niggardly spirit. He thought there was a fair moral claim, and that the Bishop of Kingston would be hardly dealt with if the House did not view the matter in a liberal spirit.

Mr. NEATE thought there was much to be said in favour of the proposition of the Recorder.

Mr. LOWE said it appeared that a coadjutor bishop had been appointed to assist the bishop. The office of the coadjutor was correlative with that of the bishop, and could not extend beyond it. When the present bishop died the office of his coadjutor could not continue to exist. (Hear, hear.) The House were asked to give the coadjutor, not in virtue of an office which he held now, but in virtue of an office which he would hold after the death of the Bishop of Jamaica, a sum of 1,600*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund. He held with his right hon. friend the member for Kilmarnock that this could not now be done. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. GRAY and Mr. M'LAREN concurred with the right hon. gentleman the member for Calne.

Mr. ADDERLEY said that no new charge on the Consolidated Fund would be created by the adoption of the proposition.

The SPEAKER: The whole question seems to be whether this is a new charge on the Consolidated Fund, or a reservation from the 20,000*l.* supposed to be given up. The bill proposes to relieve the Consolidated Fund from the payment of 20,000*l.*, while if the amendment be passed it would only be relieved of 18,000*l.* I think it is a matter which is open to the decision of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. POWELL, as the subject appeared to be taking a wider range, then moved the adjournment of the debate.

The debate was adjourned accordingly.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N.  
—Number of patients for the week ending July 25, 1,507, of which 527 were new cases.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BOLTON.—Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Temple, Q.C., the Conservative candidate whose sudden death took place on Saturday, the Liberal party have postponed a meeting, which was to have been addressed by Mr. Barnes, M.P., and Mr. Pope, on Wednesday evening.

BRADFORD.—The requisition in favour of Mr. E. Miall's candidature, promoted under the auspices of the Liberal Electoral Association, will be presented to that gentleman at a great open-air demonstration on Saturday next, the 1st of August. The meeting will be held at Peckover Walks, a large open space. A procession of Mr. Miall's friends will be formed, who will accompany him to the place of meeting.

BRIGHTON.—It is announced on authority that two Conservative candidates will oppose Mr. White and Mr. Fawcett.

CHELSEA.—Mr. Wentworth Dilke and Sir Henry Hoare are the only candidates before the constituency. The Conservatives are unable to find a man, and the Irish Church question separates the camps by too wide an interval to allow of the candidature of the "Moderate Liberals" or "Liberal Conservatives" which had been talked of. A Trades Union candidate may yet be started, but the advanced Liberals now in the field will probably not be opposed on the polling day.

CHESTER.—Lord Grosvenor, whose personal wish it is understood was to leave Parliament, has consented to stand again in the Liberal interest.

COCKERMOUTH.—Lord Mayo will be the Conservative candidate, Major Green-Thompson giving way to his lordship as senior member. The Liberal candidate is Mr. Isaac Fletcher, of Tarnbank.

CORNWALL (EAST).—Mr. Brydges Williams has consented to stand with Sir John Trelawny in the Liberal interest, and it is thought that Mr. Kendall the present Conservative member, who is very unpopular with a large portion of the constituency, will have small chance of re-election.

DENBIGHSHIRE BOROUGH.—Mr. Townshend Mainwaring, the Conservative sitting member, and Mr. Watkin Williams, a barrister, his opponent, have commenced an active canvass. Mr. Williams possesses the advantage over his opponent of being able to address the electors in Welsh, which he has done on several occasions in the upper end of the county, where the greatest enthusiasm prevails. The general opinion seems to be that the great popularity among the Welsh Dissenters of Mr. Gladstone's proposal to disestablish the Church in Ireland will determine the election in favour of the Liberal candidate by a decisive majority.

DEWSBURY.—Mr. Ernest Jones having accepted the invitation to become the third Liberal candidate for Manchester, has strongly urged his Dewsbury friends to give their support to Mr. Handel Cossham, and rally unitedly to the Liberal cause. At a meeting of the executive committee for promoting the election of Mr. Jones, held on Thursday, it was unanimously resolved that, in the opinion of the meeting, Mr. Jones was still pledged to Dewsbury, and that the utmost efforts should be put forth to secure his return for the borough.

DUMFRIES.—The Liberal party have unanimously selected as their candidate Mr. George Campbell, C.B., nephew of the late Lord Campbell, and whose career hitherto has been in India, where he held the high post of Civilian Judge to the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

DUMFRIES BURGH.—On Thursday evening a meeting of the electors and non-electors of the burgh of Kirkcudbright was held in the Public Hall there, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Ernest Noel explain his political opinion in prospect of the coming election. There was a large attendance. Provost Cavan presided. At the close of Mr. Noel's address, which appeared to give very general satisfaction, and was frequently applauded, the thanks of the meeting were voted him with acclamation.

EDINBURGH.—Mr. James Aytoun, of London, has intimated his intention to come forward as a candidate for the representation of Edinburgh. In an address which he has just issued he says that he holds the same opinions as he did thirty years ago, when he was formerly candidate for Edinburgh. His political creed was and still is that originally announced by the first Earl of Durham—namely, household suffrage, vote by ballot, and triennial Parliaments. If returned, one of his chief efforts will be to have household suffrage extended to the counties. He is not, however, in favour of manhood suffrage. In regard to the Irish Church, he says he would act as follows:—

I shall vote with the Whigs for the disendowment of the Irish Church, and when this has been accomplished I shall vote with the Conservatives against any part of the funds being handed over to the priests for their schools, colleges, monasteries, and nunneries.

GREENWICH.—The Conservatives will start Mr. Peter Rolt, who has a large establishment there, and they are seeking to obtain the consent of Sir J. Heron Maxwell to become a second candidate.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—Lord Elcho, the present member, stands again for election, the convener of his committee being Lord Walden, the eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and a staunch Conservative; whilst Lord Elcho's opponent, put forward by the tenant farmers of the county, is Lord William Hay, Lord Walden's younger brother, who presents himself to the electors as a *bona fide* Liberal, a character to which the Haddingtonshire agriculturists declare Lord Elcho has forfeited all claim. In a speech delivered by Lord William Hay on Friday last in the Corn Exchange, Haddington, his lordship observed that henceforward

there can be no doubt as to Lord Elcho's politics, inasmuch as Lord Walden, the convener of his committee, is an honest man, who certainly would not have accepted that position unless he had received an assurance that Lord Elcho intends in future to stick to one party.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Akroyd have intimated that they will offer themselves for re-election. The Radical party are trying to find a candidate to represent their views in opposition to Mr. Akroyd, whose political opinions, though he claims to belong to the Liberal party, seem, by his votes, to lean towards Conservatism. The local Reform League had invited Mr. Serjeant Simon, but he had declined to stand.

HULL.—Mr. Henry Vincent, the well-known and popular lecturer, is mentioned as a probable candidate on the Liberal side.

LAMBETH.—Mr. Cecil Raikes comes forward, and Mr. Serjeant Sleigh is spoken of in the Conservative interest.

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH-WEST).—The Conservatives of the West Derby Hundred of South Lancashire have brought forward Mr. John Turner, one of the present representatives of the Southern Division, and Mr. R. Assheton Cross, of Warrington, at one time M.P. for Preston. Mr. Gladstone has not at present publicly announced on which of the two divisions of his constituency his choice has fallen; but it is expected that he will decide in favour of South-west Lancashire, and Mr. Cross has been fixed upon as his opponent, on account of the influence which he possesses in the hundred. The Hon. Algernon Egerton is to contest the Salford Hundred.

LEICESTERSHIRE (SOUTH).—Lord Curzon and Mr. Albert Pell have issued a joint address, briefly stating that they shall offer themselves as candidates for South Leicestershire. This was quickly followed by a longer address from Mr. T. T. Paget, the present Liberal member for the division, who characterises the candidature of Mr. Pell as akin to the nominee system which has so long prevailed in the North Division.

LONDON (CITY).—It is announced that Alderman Gibbons, Mr. Philip Twells, of the firm of Barclay, Bevan, and Tritton, and Mr. Charles Bell, of the firm of Thompson, Bonar, and Co., will be the Conservative candidates for the City, should a sufficiently favourable requisition be presented to them.

LYNN.—At a meeting of the Conservative electors of King's Lynn on Friday, it was stated on authority that Lord Stanley will stick to his old friends, and not go to Edinburgh.

MID-LOTHIAN.—Mr. Gladstone has been asked to stand for this county, but has declined. The Liberals have resolved to look out for a candidate who will heartily support the right hon. gentleman.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The Liberal committee have decided to bring forward only one candidate to contest this county—Colonel Clifford, who for many years sat for the city of Hereford, and was defeated at the last election. The gallant colonel is a resident in the county and very popular. It is said that in consequence of some difference between the Duke of Beaufort and Colonel Somerset the latter will retire, and the Marquis of Worcester will be brought forward in his place.

MONMOUTH BOROUGH.—Sir John Ramsden, Bart., attended a crowded meeting of the electors of Newport on Tuesday evening. The mayor of the town presided. The following resolution was carried:—"That this meeting cordially approves of Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart., as the Liberal candidate for the Monmouthshire boroughs, and pledges itself to do all it can to secure his election."

MONTROSE.—Mr. W. E. Baxter, in an address to the electors of the Montrose district of Burghs, states that he will again present himself as a candidate. He says:—

It is indispensable at a time when legislation on questions of first-rate importance is to be undertaken, that statesmen of deep conviction and high principle should be at the helm. My hope, therefore, is that the first vote of the new Parliament will be to express want of confidence in a Ministry that has done much to destroy the trust of the nation in the character of its public men.

NORTHAMPTON.—Lord Henley and Mr. C. Gilpin have issued an address to the electors soliciting re-election. They state that they have earnestly and heartily supported Mr. Gladstone at every stage of the Irish Church question. They add:—

We are unwilling to close even this short address without expressing our sense of the absolute necessity of greater economy in our public departments. We see with regret that there is a large increase in the estimates, wholly independently of the cost of the Abyssinian war.

NORWICH.—The following is an extract from the address of Mr. J. H. Tillett, the candidate of the advanced Liberals:—

The forthcoming election will be pre-eminently an appeal to the country on the Irish Establishment question. I have ever held the opinion, which I believe will ere long be held universally, that no Church can properly fulfil its high and sacred functions unless it be free and self-governing. The Church of England and Ireland, I am confident, loses more than it gains by State patronage and State endowments, the acceptance of which necessarily involves subjection to State craft and State domination. All thinking men are tending to the conclusion that endowments only burden and paralyse, and that those are the best friends of the Church who demand its freedom and assert its independence.

Without displacing or disparaging existing efforts, I am for a broad, unsectarian system of education, and for the recognition of the duty of the State to provide instruction for poor children whose parents neglect or are unable to do so. The Universities being national institutions, the great advantages they offer should be open

to all, without partiality or restriction on the ground of religious opinions.

**SALISBURY.**—Mr. Edward W. T. Hamilton, brother of the Bishop of Salisbury, has announced his intention of seeking re-election. In spite of many difficulties and manœuvres, the Liberal party, he says, has achieved a great victory, and it rests with the new constituencies to determine whether their enfranchisement shall be fruitful or barren of results. Great changes are required. The taxation of the country is enormous; the expenditure of public money wasteful and extravagant; charitable endowments are misapplied; religious tests are destroying the national character and scope of our two Universities, and primary education is arrested by sectarian jealousy. He cannot believe that with the experience of the last two years any thorough reform on these and many other matters can be expected from Mr. Disraeli and the Tories, except under a renewal of pressure to which a Government cannot submit without a total loss of honour. He will, therefore, not be a party to any extension of indulgence to the present Government. Without binding himself to any personal allegiance, he cordially recognises Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party; and as the latter now asks the Liberal constituencies to enable him to disestablish the Irish Church—an institution which, as a badge of religious ascendancy over the great majority of the Irish people, violates all notions of justice, and, having failed even as a political expedient, is endangering the peace and position of the United Kingdom—he will, if re-elected, continue true to him as long as he is true to the convictions and traditions of the Liberal party. Mr. M. H. Marsh, although he has intimated his intention of seeking re-election, has not yet issued any address.

**SOMERSET (EAST).**—**RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.**—Major Allen and Mr. Bright, the Conservative candidates for East Somerset, attempted to address a meeting held at the Town-hall, Weston-super-Mare, on Wednesday evening, but the proceedings were throughout riotous. A large number of the opposition obtained possession of the hall, and pelted the candidates and their supporters with stale eggs and red powder. A "working man" who endeavoured to force himself upon the platform was dislodged, and a general attack was made upon the building. The police were called in, but failed to restore quiet, and the meeting at last broke up in great disorder. The candidates and their supporters on leaving the hall, were again pelted with eggs and other missiles, and several persons who wore blue colours were severely maltreated. The windows of the hotels which were the quarters of the Conservatives were broken, and it was not till after midnight that order was restored.

**SOUTHWARK.**—It is rumoured that Mr. Locke, Q.C., and Mr. Layard, will be opposed on behalf of the Conservatives by Mr. Scovell, the wharfinger, who was unsuccessful in a previous contest.

**STAFFORDSHIRE (EAST).**—Mr. Bass, M.P. for Derby, has been invited to contest the division as a Liberal candidate, and is likely to accept.

**STROUD.**—The Right Hon. E. Horsman has issued an address, soliciting re-election. He declares himself in favour of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the abolition of religious tests in the Universities, the ballot, and a reform of the House of Lords. As to the latter, he says:—

My first reform of the House of Peers would be by the removal of the bishops, and while the character of the Legislature would be improved, I believe that the interests of the Church would be much promoted by confining its dignitaries to spiritual duties. My second reform would be the creation of life peers, and my third would be to give to the House of Lords a popular and representative character, by some mode of selection from their own body, so as to narrow the merely hereditary title to legislation which confers privilege without securing capacity.

Mr. Horsman then appeals to the constituency not to discard him on account of the past. He has been invited, he says, by more than one Liberal constituency to become a candidate, but prefers to adhere to Stroud. He admits that his course on reform gave offence to his constituents, but he declares that he maintains his honest opinions, and refers to some historical precedents in deprecation of his punishment by expulsion. In a second address, specially to the operatives newly enfranchised, Mr. Horsman asks them to invite him and his opponent to a public meeting, and judge after hearing them both. He admits the right of the working men of Stroud to return one member of their own choice, but entreats them not to let it be a man less Liberal than himself. No other address has yet been issued, but Mr. Dorrington has been in the field as the Conservative candidate for some time. Mr. H. S. P. Winterbotham will offer himself for re-election, and Mr. S. S. Dickinson is in the field—specially invited by the working men—as the opponent of Mr. Horsman. It is said that the two latter have already secured the promises of a majority of the electors.

**SURREY (MID).**—Mr. Julian Goldsmid, one of the present members for Honiton, has offered himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest for this new division. The Hon. W. Brodrick and Mr. H. W. Peck are the Conservative candidates.

**SURREY (WEST).**—A large and influential meeting of the Liberal electors of West Surrey was held at Guildford, on Saturday, to decide upon two candidates. Mr. Charles Buxton and Mr. Locke King, the members for the Eastern Division, were present. Mr. Frederick Pennington, of Broom Hall, Dorking, in response to a numerous signed requisition, agreed to contest the seat, and it was resolved to invite Mr. Headworth Barclay, of Eastwick Park, Leatherhead, to stand in conjunction with him. It is believed that Mr. Briscoe, having lost the confidence of the Liberal party, will retire. It is understood that the Hon.

Francis Scott will be brought forward by the Conservatives in conjunction with Mr. George Cubitt, the present member.

**TAMWORTH.**—Mr. Jaffray, the editor of the *Birmingham Post*, having retired, Sir H. Bulwer has been invited to stand, in conjunction with Sir R. Peel.

**WESTMINSTER.**—On Wednesday evening the Hon. Captain R. Grosvenor and Mr. J. Stuart Mill addressed a meeting of their constituents in St. James's Hall. Dr. Brewer presided, and among those present were the Hon. F. Grosvenor, Mr. Mundella, Mr. C. W. Dilke, Messrs. James Beale, Mason Jones, Hare, Probyn, Edwards, Griffiths, G. F. Smiles, Cliffe Leslie, and Dr. Appleton. Captain Grosvenor addressed the meeting, and was exceedingly well received. Mr. Mill, in rising to speak, was received most enthusiastically. They had met under different circumstances to those under which they had formerly been accustomed to assemble. Was, he asked, the advantage which the working classes of the country had gained to be followed by a corresponding improvement in the administration of our Government? The abolition of bad institutions was not all that was to be done; good institutions were also to be established. Speaking of pauperism, he said that there was a large section of the most deserving poor who were very inadequately relieved. He believed that it had been now resolved that, whatever it might cost, the children of the nation should be properly educated. How, he asked, could we get the best administration at the smallest cost? In every department the greatest evils arose from a want of capable men, and the House of Commons, who appointed these officers, should be rich in capable men. They should then send to Parliament representatives who could not only support, but also help, the great leader of progress. At present there was an imperative duty on the electors of England to seek out the best men in the kingdom to represent them in the House of Commons, for the direction of history for the next generation might depend on their decision. He hoped that the electors would be wiser than to elect men of whom they had no opinion, whom they dared not trust to examine or think for themselves, and whom they, therefore, would send to the House with tied hands, under the promise to do as exactly as they were bidden. For his part, he was not ashamed to say that, both in public and private affairs, he desired to be represented by somebody who could tell him what ought to be done, instead of him telling his representative. The electors were responsible to posterity; they were responsible to the unrepresented; they were responsible to the innumerable inhabitants of England, and of our foreign dependencies; and they were responsible to their own consciences for sending to the next Parliament thoughtful men and men with talents for government, and unless they rose to the height of that duty the great benefits which they were entitled to expect from the reform in our institutions would be reaped much more slowly, and for a long time more imperfectly than we would willingly hope. In reply to questions put by some of those present, both the hon. members present stated that they were in favour of an equalisation of poor-rates, and Mr. Mill stated that he would give an unequivocal opposition to any proposal for endowing any other sect or sects with the revenues which might be hereafter taken from the Irish Church Establishment. A resolution expressing the confidence of the meeting in the two hon. members was then passed.

**WEST RIDING (EASTERN DIVISION).**—At an influential meeting held at Leeds on Thursday, Mr. Dent, M.P., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. H. S. Thompson, formerly member for Whitby and the chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company, be invited to become one of the Liberal candidates for the Eastern Division. Mr. Thompson accepted the invitation and addressed the meeting. A committee was appointed to secure his return. No second Liberal candidate was proposed, but it is understood that action will be taken shortly for the purpose of providing one. The North-Eastern Company has issued a notice that its servants are at perfect liberty to vote according to their own opinions, but canvassing on the company's premises is prohibited.

**WEST RIDING (NORTHERN DIVISION).**—Sir H. Edwards and Mr. Fielden, of Todmorden, are likely to be the Conservative candidates, in opposition to Sir F. Crossley and Lord F. Cavendish.

**THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE CONTEST.**—Corporal Peake, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, is declared by the Council to have been disqualified, on the ground that he used a wrong wad when loading; and this after having been subjected to a very enthusiastic "ovation," but hardly a desirable one, with the thermometer at 120 degrees. The council adjudged the prize to Lieut. Carlake, of the 1st Somerset, and he, too, had to go through the trials of a triumphal journey round the camp. In the contest for the Elcho Challenge Shield, England was the winner, making a grand total of 1,166 points, Ireland made 1,121, and Scotland 1,117. On Saturday the Wimbledon meeting was brought to an end by the presentation of prizes to the successful volunteers, and by the usual review. In the ceremony of prize-giving Lord Napier of Magdala was the principal actor, and aptly varied the terms of presentation. The review was much less numerous attended than usual, and for this the recent break-down at Windsor was, to a great extent, responsible. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present, but Lord Napier's engagements would not admit of his remaining.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—1868.

## MATRICULATION—JUNE.

## CLASSIFIED LIST.

**HONOURS.**—\*John William Lord, Amersham Hall School; †Frederick Andrews, Flounders College; †Edward Adolf Sonnenschein, University College School; †John Mortimer Angus, City of London School; †John Sewell, private study; †William Henry Brooks Brewer, private study; †William Barry, St. Mary's College, Oscott; †Henry Sheweller Robertson, Old Trafford School; †Henry Joseph Philpot, King's College School; †Edward Melville Lynch, University College School; John Gray Richardson, Collegiate School, Sheffield; Ashley Gibbins, West-hill House, Hastings; Herbert Walter Lucas, St. Stanislaus College, Beaumont; John Lorton, private study; William Tremaine Pascoe, Wesley College, Sheffield; Thomas Robertson Craig, private study; Robert Henry Fowler, Grove House, Tottenham (equal); Arthur Milnes Marshall, Bussage House, Stroud; William Felix Munster, St. Stanislaus College, Beaumont; George Emery, private study; Edward Greenwell Baber, King's College School; Edward Jauvrin Emanuel, University College; John Robson, private study; Edmund Wren, private study; Edward Newton Fuller, Chester College; Edward Wordell, private tuition (equal); Charles Edward Hatten, Proprietary School, Gravesend; William James Browne, private study; Frederick Tertius Swanwick, Owens College (equal); William Henry Bindley, Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School; John Joseph Conway, private study; George Toole Saunders, Stonyhurst College; Thomas Goddard Williams, Hampden House School (equal); Marcus Manuel Hartog, University College; Robert Tindall, Grove House, Tottenham; Frederick Henry Corder, private study; James William Greer, private study; Charles Alfred Pryor, Proprietary School, Gravesend (equal); William John Mann, Shaw House Melkham and private study; Daniel Mackey, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Charles William Harvey, Royal Medical College, Epsom; Joshua Lake, Alfred House School.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—James Wilson Addyman, Wesley College, Sheffield; Justin Victor Wilfrid Amor, Stonyhurst College; John Appleyard, private study; Thomas Ashby, Grove House, Tottenham; Charles Davis Badland, Kidderminster Grammar School; Charles Prosper Bahin, private study; Frederick William Bailly, King's College and private tuition; John Baines, Baptist College, Bristol; Joseph Baldwin, Wesley College, Sheffield; James Barnard, private study; Edward Ralfe Barrett, Owens and Lancashire Independent Colleges; George John Theodore Barrett, Stonyhurst College; Henry Bentall, Cleveland College, Northampton; James Broad Bissell, private study; George Paton Bloomfield, City of London School and University College; Gerald Bomford, King's College School; William Breakwell, private study; George Brooke, private study; Alfred Kemp Brown, Flounders College; William Brown, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Richard Bryer, Airedale College; Frederick Bundle, Hingham Grammar School; Patrick Cahill, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Hon. Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, Stonyhurst College; John Cohen, Jews' Free School; Henry Colgate, University College; Russell Coppock, Owens College; Charles John Corney, St. Gregory's College, Downside; Lawrence Cosgrave, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Robert Hammond Cotton, Rawdon College; Henry Cox, private tuition; Abraham Bromley Crane, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Edgar Reginald Leguissiere Crespin, private study; John Crofts, Rugby School; Charles Walter Cumberbatch, private study; Gethin Davies, Baptist College, Bristol; Uriah James Davies, private tuition; George de Chastelain, private study; Algernon Dewhurst, Denmark-hill Grammar School; Peter Stephen Domaile, private study; Charles Nicholas Dumoulin, St. Mary's College, Oscott; William Bewley Duncan, Owens College; Thomas Dunckerley, Manchester New and University; George Simmonds Dann, private study; Edmund Ashley Durham, F. S. Durham, M.A.; George John Eady, private study; Abraham Matthewson Edge, Owens College; Sydney Ellis, Grove House, Tottenham; Charles Walter Evans, Derby Grammar School; Paul Bradshaw Fearon, University College; Leonardo Andres Manuel Fesser, St. Mary's College, Oscott; William Fisher, New College, Arundel-square; William Joseph Fitcherbert, St. Mary's College, Oscott; George Fox, private study; Henry William Freeman, private study; Edwin Fretwell, Wesley College, Sheffield; William Ellis Gascoigne, Forest School, Walthamstow; Anselm Gilet, Stonyhurst College; Fredrick Godwin, private study; William Payne Goudie, Wesleyan Trinity College, Westminster; Alfred Pearce Gould, Amersham Hall School; Thomas Graham, private tuition; Richard William Smith Griffith, Mr. Harris, Windsor; William Hall, Owens College; Gustave Gregory Richard Hallé, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Francis George Hamilton, private study; Raphael Mordecai, Jews' Free School; George Harroway, private study; Alphonse Harting, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Marshall Hartley, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Thomas Galland Hartley, Wesleyan College, Didsbury; John Fletcher Haworth, Owens College; David Swan Henderson, private study; David Quixano Henriques, private study; Edward Richard Henry, University College; Charles William Hodson, the College, Chester; John Bates Hoffmeister, Royal Medical College, Epsom; Walter Benoni Houghton, Cambridge House, Blackheath; Ebenezer Bradley Hunt, Clewer House, Windsor; James de Linaries Innes, Stonyhurst College; John Jackson (A), private study; John Jackson (B), Fulneck College; Hampden Gurney Jamieson, Denmark-hill Grammar School; Thomas Jenkins, Normal College, Swansea; Gregory Jones, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; John Hugh Jones, S. W. Bradnock, Surbiton Park School; Charles Robert Bell Kestley, Westport House School; Alexander Thomas Kinninmont, Philological School; William Kirkham, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Joseph William Knapp, St. Paul's, Prior Park; Patrick Lacy,

\* Exhibition of thirty pounds per annum for two years.

† Exhibition of twenty pounds per annum for two years.

‡ Exhibition of fifteen pounds per annum for two years.

§ Prize of ten pounds.

|| Disqualified by age for prize.

\*\* Prize of five pounds.

†† Prize of five pounds.

‡‡ Obtained number of marks qualifying for prize.

St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Arthur George Lawford, private tuition; Edward Henry Lee, University College; William Willott Leese, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Samuel Lewis, Wesley College, Sheffield; John Lewtas, Liverpool College; Henry Selby Little, private study; John Landor Lowe, Royal Medical College, Epsom; Edgar Lubbock, Eton College; Charles Trovolyan Macaulay, King's College; Samuel Jeffery McKee, Old Hove House, Brighton; John McLachlan, private study; Thomas McMullin, Stonyhurst College; Campbell Macpherson, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton; Edward Monson Madden, Edinburgh Academy; John Henry Madeley, private study; William Marle, private study; John Turner Marshall, Rawdon College; John Stanislaus Mersfield, St. Mary's College, Oscott; John Vine Mills, private study; Joseph Hopkins Mitcheson, private tuition; Thomas Mitcheson, private study; John Philip Munster, St. Stanislaus College, Beaumont; George Fitzgerald Murphy, Stonyhurst College; Thomas Newbitt, Wesleyan Training College, Westminster; Thomas Nuneley, the College, Chester; John Oliver Park, Wesleyan College, Didsbury; Thomas Jeffery Parker, Clarendon House and private tuition; John Rolles Parson, Commercial School, Bedford; Alfred Pearson, private study; Augustus Joseph Pepper, private tuition; Hugh Ley Peregrine, private tuition; Francis Loraine Petre, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Allen Piggot, Totteridge Park School; Frank Harvey Piper, Highgate Grammar School; William Prestage, private study; George Radford, Bickerton House, Southport; George Heynes Radford, Amersham Hall School; Thomas Randell, St. Mark's College; Richard Rea, St. Gregory College, Downside; George Reader, Grammar School, Aylesbury, and private tuition; Thomas Boverton Redwood, private study; John Richardson, private study; Herbert Ridley, private tuition; Charles Rigg, the College, Chester; Walter Risdon, King's School, Sherborne, and private study; Joseph Howard Roberts, Amersham Hall School; Richard Arthur Roberts, private study; Robert Davies Roberts, Liverpool Institute and University College; Joseph John Robinson, Owens College; George Frederick Rossiter, Independent College, Taunton; Frederic William Rudler, private study; Ebenezer Gear Russell, New Kingswood School; William James Russell, University College; Reginald Ryley, Grove House, Tottenham; Stephen George Sale, Regent's Park College; Edward Thomas Scammell, Baptist College, Bristol; James Herbert Seabrooke, Proprietary School, Gravesend; James Hesletine Smith, Mr. F. A. Hanbury; John Henry Smith, Manchester New and University Colleges; William Taylor Smith, Owens College; Joseph Southern, Stonyhurst College; George Burnett Stallworthy, New College; Charles George Stewart, Mount St. Mary's College; Sydney Henry Stokes, Wesley College, Sheffield; William Allen Sturge, Grove House, Tottenham; William Swallow, private study; Edward Joseph Frederick Taunton, St. Gregory's College, Downside; Charles James Teevan, Stonyhurst College; Martin Lawrence Edward Thornton, the College, Chester; Isaac Alford Tillyard, King Edward's School, Norwich; Henry James Tucker, Mr. A. Stewart, Blackheath; Joseph John Tylor, Grove House, Tottenham; Edward Harley Wainwright, private study; George Walker, King's College; Thomas Henry Watson, private study; Herbert Joseph Weld-Blundell, Stonyhurst College; John Thomas Wesley, Hackney College; Henry Whaley, University College; Joseph Whittaker, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Ernest William White, Amersham Hall School; Thomas Marchant Williams, Bangor College, and Llandysul Grammar School; William Walton Williams, private tuition; James Mann Williamson, Regent's Park College; Robert Meridew Willifer, New College; Arthur Henry Wilson, Flounders College; Edward Shreeve Woolmer, Wesley College, Sheffield; John Edgar Wright, private tuition; Joseph Fletcher Youngman, Grammar School, Nottingham.

SECOND DIVISION.—Francis Ashby, Grove House, Tottenham; John Barry, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Alexander Graham Bell, private tuition; Samuel Thomas Bosward, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Richard Goodwin Breese, private study; John Carr, private tuition; John William Chippett, Bognor School; Francis Patrick Congrave, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; Harry Maule Crookshank, University College; Thomas Culshaw, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Walter Date, private study; David Davies, Baptist College, Bristol; John Heppel, private study; John Elyott Doyle, Hamersmith Training College; George Edward East, private study; William Thomas Evans, Derby Grammar School; Edward Ferrand, Forest House School, Woodford; Arthur Ignatius Fitzgerald, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Joseph Gurney Fox, Grove House, Tottenham; Henry Charles Fulford, private tuition; William Dunn Gainsford, private study; David Hepburn, Independent College, Taunton; Samuel Wilson Hops, self-tuition; Villiers Alexander Julius, Blackheath Proprietary School; Andrew Emerson Kessen, private study; Arthur Thomas Larter, private tuition; Robert Crawford Laurie, private tuition; John Foster Lepine, New College; Henry Lupton, University College; William Arthur Mawson, private tuition; Joseph Olaudius May, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton; Greville Ewing Nelson, St. Paul's School; Arthur Nicholson, Mr. Hanbury; Michael Norris, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; Edward Parnell, Church Missionary College; Sidney Philip Phillips, private study; Maurice Rostant, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; James A'Humer, Salway House; Charles Edmund Marshall, private study; Ernest Swanwick, Owens College; John William Taylor, private study; John Howell, Thomas, private study; John Scott Thomson, private study; John Charles Trafford, Salway House and King's College; James Wadham, private study; Walter Young, private study.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—Sir Robert Gerard, a Roman Catholic, and a large landowner in South Lancashire, has written to Lord Derby intimating that in the coming contest he will not influence his tenants to vote. This gentleman has, on former occasions, been a consistent and strenuous supporter of the Conservative party, and carried all his tenants with him; but, on account of the Irish Church question, he has adopted this course. It is stated that Sir Robert has given his reasons for taking this step to the Earl of Derby very fully. The Hon. Mrs. Stapleton, another Catholic, and a large landowner in the south-west division of the county, will follow the course adopted by Sir Robert Gerard.

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark-lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, says the harvest is proceeding at a rapid rate, and that more new wheat has been sold than for many years past at so early a period. The diversity of the yield could scarcely be exceeded. The quality is generally fine. The weather has been injurious to some and beneficial to other growers of wheat. The crop of wheat, it still thinks, will on the heavy lands more than make up for the deficiencies on the light lands; and it is remarkable that in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Hungary, the same testimony is borne to the fine quality of this year's growth. About fourteen weeks have now passed away without the usual supplies of rain. Root crops thus far, as well as the grass, are failures. How to keep their cattle will soon be a difficult problem to graziers, if August should prove as dry and hot as July. In fact, stock is being forced off, and this will make meat dearer in the end, though cheaper for a time.

The weather on Friday night was almost cold in London: at any rate there was a difference of something like twenty degrees between the temperature and that of the evening before. The wind blew with great force from the north-east, and the sky was densely clouded; but next morning the clouds dispersed without giving us a drop of rain.

The extreme heat has been gradually returning, and yesterday was almost as sultry a day as has been known this summer—the thermometer standing at 73° in the shade.

Though some showers have fallen in some parts of the country, they have been very partial, and the drought is still severely felt. The cattle having become deteriorated in condition, the farmers are obliged to sell at a sacrifice, owing to the great scarcity of fodder.

In Westmoreland the drought has lasted nine weeks.

The Kent, one of the largest rivers in the county, presents the unprecedented phenomenon of a fully-exposed bed, the only water being a shallow stream, very narrow, and very dirty. In fact, never within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, has the Kent been anything like so low as it is at present. All the mills worked by water have now entirely ceased operations, and not a little uneasiness and distress prevails among the operatives in consequence. Windermere Lake, which is fed from a hundred mountain streams, is nearly four feet lower than it has been known for fifty years; in fact, some parts are impassable to steamers and the larger-sized pleasure-boats; and it is noteworthy, as showing the paucity of water in decidedly the wettest part of England, that the inhabitants of Windermere have been driven to the lake for their water, which is carted up at 5s. a load. The heat is very great. On Saturday the sun indicated a concentrated power of 137 deg., the shade being in the face of a cool north wind as high as 87 deg.; this was illustrated on Sunday, the sky for two days being absolutely cloudless; and this extraordinary heat—extraordinary for a high northern county—prevails generally throughout the Lake district. Agriculture suffers greatly, especially oats, which are pronounced a failure. Even wheat is giving way to the influence of the almost tropical weather; and farmers declare that what the rains of last year did to damage the harvest the drought of the present summer is effecting in the same direction. Herbage of every description is literally parched and dried up.

Many of the commons in the neighbourhood of London have been on fire, and similar reports continue to be received from various parts of the country. A portion of the range of hills running through mid Shropshire, and known as the Longrins, has been the scene of an extensive fire, which possessed a special feature of danger, as it broke out within a short distance of the powder magazine belonging to the county volunteer artillery brigade. A large number of the inhabitants of the town and district started for the hills to aid in extinguishing it. A strong body of artillerymen was sent from Shrewsbury, and these, aided by a gang of labourers and volunteers, remained at work all night, and the fire was got under. It is supposed to have originated in a light incautiously dropped by one of the numerous excursionists who frequent the hills.

Great progress has been made with the harvest up to Saturday night in the eastern and midland districts. About Kirtton Lindsey, the wheat promises well, both as regards quality and quantity. About Lincoln the wheat is excellent in quality, with heavy crops, but barley and oats are light and thin. In the Newark district harvesting is proceeding rapidly. In the neighbourhood of Kettering the wheat is of excellent quality and exceeds an average yield. The late sown barleys present an indifferent appearance, but a more favourable report may be made of those sown earlier. Harvest has commenced at Ramsey, and is now general in the Fens; the wheat crops are spoken of well as regards quantity and quality, being above the average. Oats are light and short in straw. The harvest has become general about Market Harborough; the wheats are splendid, but barley, oats, and beans are below the average. The harvest is rapidly advancing about Wisbeach; the wheats in Marshland and West Norfolk is generally good. About Bury St. Edmund's the wheat crop is turning out exceeding well; barley, however, is not so good, except on heavy lands.

At Malton, on Saturday, the attendance of harvesters was large. There was an entire absence of the Irish harvester, the time of his appearance being fully a fortnight distant, when the harvest will be nearly over. The bulk of the men were from the mining districts, where little is doing. Excellent wages were obtained, but mostly for three weeks only, instead of the customary month. Bright suns and continued drought made harvest general, and all promises to be not only one of the earliest but also the shortest on record.

In Montgomeryshire and Derbyshire harvest operations were in full swing last Saturday. Oats, wheat, and barley are now all under the scythe or sickle, which is at least three weeks earlier than usual. Wheat is a good crop, the hot weather appearing to be rather favourable to it, but oats are a light crop. Barley a fair produce, and the quality will be good. The hay crop has been a very light one, and the pastures are now quite brown and bare. Water is becoming very scarce. The pools are drying up, and the small rivulets are empty, while the rivers are dwindled to very narrow dimensions.

The *Northern Whig* has received a great many reports from correspondents as to the state of the crops in the north of Ireland. Some of them speak rather more hopefully than they did last week; but others repeat the same story—good wheat, fair oats, light hay, but of excellent quality; good potatoes, and little or no turnips. Rain has fallen in most of the districts, and has done something in refreshing turnips and grass: but there has not been half enough of it. Flax is generally reported a very poor crop. The cattle kine has also suffered considerably from want of water.

The catalogue of deaths from sunstroke extends itself. Six cases have occurred in Essex within the last week, principally among labourers in the harvest field, and several of them have proved fatal. Two were at Witham, one of the men dying at the time, and the other the next morning; one man at Coggeshall also died: and of three cases in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden, one proved fatal after the man struck had lingered for some hours. There have been several cases of death by sunstroke in the neighbourhood of Hertford. Mr. Sworder, the Hertford coroner, has held inquests on three persons who had thus been killed. On Saturday a farm labourer in the service of Mr. T. Lord, of Treskelly, Cornwall, received a sunstroke in the harvest-field and died in a few minutes. No less than three cases of sunstroke occurred in the parish of Bishop's Lydeard, on Wednesday. Three labouring men whilst working in the harvest-field were sunstruck, and there is no hope of their recovery. Another man was seized with apoplexy whilst reaping, and died shortly afterwards. Two men employed in the brickfields near Sittingbourne, named Edward Faulkner, aged 37, and a stranger, were killed by the heat of the sun on Wednesday afternoon. An inquest was held on Saturday evening last on the body of Catherine Bennett, who died from the effect of the intense heat. At the post-mortem examination "there was no food found in the stomach." This fact, as far as it goes, tends to confirm the theory, that what is called "sunstroke" is primarily the result of physical exhaustion. The recommendation of the coroner, "that persons should eat little and often" during the hot weather, points in the same direction. Dr. W. A. Elliston, of Ipswich, points out that there are almost invariably premonitory symptoms in cases of sunstroke, such as vomiting, lassitude, headache, drowsiness, and great thirst, and, thus warned, all should be cautioned not to expose themselves to the rays of the sun. Another correspondent urges upon parents not to allow children to be exposed to the sun during the day.

Although the report that mosquitoes have appeared in England has been questioned, there is no room to doubt the fact. Some ships from Bermuda brought the pestilent bloodsuckers to Woolwich, where they have "gone ashore" and apparently settled down. Everybody in the garrison town complains of the novel pest; faces are swollen out of knowledge, and some people have been made quite ill by the bites of these unwelcome immigrants. They have been specially troublesome in the Herbert Hospital; also at Chatham. Several correspondents note the arrival of these irritating insects in London. On Monday evening several medical students, walking in the grounds of St. Thomas's Hospital, noticed some winged insects flying about of a different description to any previously observed in those gardens. One or two of the party felt some smart stings or bites, which a gentleman who had been in the West Indies thought proceeded from mosquitoes. In this he was confirmed, by allowing one to settle upon his arm and capturing it, but he was unable to preserve it alive. Some of his companions caught several others in a similar way, and it was eventually ascertained that large swarms of mosquitoes exist in the gardens, which from being small in size are supposed to have been but recently generated. According to a correspondent of the *Times*, sprigs of wild rosemary in a room will infallibly drive away the invaders.

In the Divorce Court on Wednesday Sir James Wilde, in consequence of the excessive heat, invited the bar to dispense with their wigs. They promptly took the hint. Next day Sir Robert Collier, the ex-solicitor-general, expressed a hope that there was an end to that "obsolete institution." On Friday, however, the judge of the Divorce Court intimated that as the weather had become cooler, he wished counsel to resume their wigs. The heat in court at Lewes Assizes was productive last week of peculiar results. Baron Martin drove up to the Shire Hall without a wig, and sat all day on the bench with head uncovered. Several barristers imitated his lordship's example, but no counsel addressed the court or jury in that irregular habit. The jury were evidently infected by the contagion, for three or four of those gentlemen took off their coats, and considered their verdicts in their shirt-sleeves.

The penny *Independent* and the penny *Methodist Times* (better known under its former title of *Wesleyan Times*) both brought out their last number last week.

## MR. GLADSTONE AT ROMSEY.

Mr. Gladstone, who was unable to attend the inauguration of the Palmerston memorial, visited Romsey on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving an address to him, thanking him for his public services. The right honourable gentleman spoke at considerable length, and, after paying a high tribute to the memory of Lord Palmerston, congratulated the meeting on the settlement of the Reform question, and on political privileges having been extended to all classes. He was quite confident they would prove themselves worthy of the possession of them. He observed that the responsibilities of Parliamentary life had rarely ever been greater than they were likely to be during the next Parliament. The right honourable gentleman then referred to the Irish question. A profound impression had stamped itself on the minds of all that Ireland was ill, and that so long as Ireland was ill, England and Scotland could not be well. He was prepared to try no other medicine for the sister country than the medicine of justice. It was the duty of statesmen to examine carefully the way in which the laws and institutions of Ireland have been regulated, and to give Ireland and England to understand that it was desirable for them hereafter to live in brotherly communion and on the footing of a perfect equality.

We propose to proceed by giving to Ireland that religious equality which her circumstances appear to demand, and which she herself desires; and we are not to be challenged by men, if such there be, who proceed upon some out-and-dry theory which they have elaborated in their closet, and which they intend to apply to all nations, and under all circumstances, whatever they may be. We propose to apply religious equality to Ireland—to remove the State-Church which now exists there—(cheers, and cries of "No")—and carefully to avoid, and, if necessary, resist, the erection of any other State-Church. (Cheers.) We propose to apply this method, not because it is a method necessarily suited to all circumstances and all countries, but because it is eminently suited to, and required by, the circumstances and the case of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) We have the happiness of living under a state of things which undoubtedly is of a very different order. There are many Nonconformists in this country, and great is the respect they deserve at the hands of us who are Churchmen for the zeal and the liberality with which they make provision for their own spiritual wants. Nor do I feel myself entitled in the slightest degree to stigmatise any of them who may be so possessed with the doctrine of ecclesiastical independence as to think it their duty in Scotland, and all over the world, to protest, if they thought proper, against any union under any circumstances between Church and State. But while far from stigmatising them, I do not adopt their opinion; and I am sure they would concede to me, and to many more of us who hold the same sentiments, that liberty which we claim for them. (Hear.) Let England be judged by its own standards and measures, according to what its public interests require. Let Ireland be judged upon the very same principles; but do not let a system because it is thought to be good for England be forced by British power upon Ireland, who desires to shake herself entirely free from such a dominion, and who protests against our right and title to force it upon her by any other law than that odious law, the law of force. (Hear, hear.) Well, to come back to the point at which I started. It is our earnest belief that, by removing causes of just, although now inveterate, complaint, we shall by degrees be permitted, by the blessing and through the wisdom of Providence, to bring about a better and a happier state of things; and my belief is, that if you act as I believe you will, and return my right hon. friend, and if the new Parliament should live something like its natural term, you will, during the period of its existence, see this great controversy brought to a close. (Cheers.)

After a short address from the Right Hon. W. COWPER, the proceedings terminated.

The corporation of Romsey, in the expectation that Lord Russell would have been present at the inauguration of the Palmerston memorial, voted his lordship an address, calling attention to the long and intimate political relations which had existed between him and the late Premier, and directing particular notice to the fact that they were members of the Cabinet which thirty-five years ago emancipated the slaves in the West India islands. Lord Russell, who was detained at home by the death of a near relative, sent a brief reply, bearing witness to the patriotism, the judgment, the energy, and the industry of Lord Palmerston, of whom he spoke as "a lamented colleague, a deeply-valued friend, and an immortal statesman."

## THE SALE OF LIQUORS ON SUNDAY.

The special report from the select committee on the Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill has been published. While admitting that drunkenness to a considerable extent, both on Sundays and other days, is to be found in this country, the committee observe that the admission appears to be general that the present law is working well, and that under its operation a great diminution of drunkenness has taken place. Indeed, the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses proves that for many years past there has been a steady, decided, and progressive improvement in the morals, habits, tastes, and manners of the people. The advance of education, the wider diffusion of knowledge, and the moral influences which have been brought to bear upon them, have all combined to produce this result. Regarding, then, this general improvement, and bearing in mind the fact that the habits of the upper and middle classes of society are far more temperate at the present day than was the case in the early part of the century, the committee are of opinion that it is not too much to hope that, as the working classes also advance in

self-improvement, and are actuated by that self-respect which is engendered by improved education, the vice of drunkenness will gradually disappear without the necessity of further coercive measures on the part of the Legislature. Holding this view, the committee cannot recommend the passing of the bill referred to their consideration, and would rather trust to the progressive improvement discernible under the present law, and to the further development of those moral influences to which they refer. On considering the report, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Hibbert which, while declaring some of the restrictions proposed by this bill to be unnecessary, expressed an opinion that the earlier closing of public-houses on Sunday evening would be attended with public advantage. On a division this amendment was rejected by seven votes to six. The witnesses examined before the committee were selected from various professions and trades, including amongst them clergymen, chief constables, solicitors, wine-merchants, and working men. The total sum allowed for the witnesses for expenses amounted to 174l. 2s.

An address to the electors of England, Ireland, and Wales has been issued by the executive committee of the Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor on Sunday. It states—

A select committee of the House of Commons has, by a majority of one, declared that further restrictions on the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday are not needed. The evidence taken by that committee has proved that every restrictive measure hitherto adopted has been beneficial, and that a vast majority of the people demand that the sale of drinks should be entirely stopped on Sunday. That the resolution of the committee should be at variance with this evidence, surprises no one who knew its constitution; that it was carried by a majority of one only, and that obtained by mere accident, is a proof of the weight of testimony which the friends of Sunday closing were able to bring forward. We congratulate our friends on the position we have gained in the House of Commons; instead of the subject being regarded as Utopian, it is recognised as a practical measure which statesmen will have to take in hand without delay, in the new Parliament to be chosen during the ensuing autumn. The country has given unmistakable evidence of the interest it takes in this just measure for promoting virtue and morality: 4,483 petitions signed by 487,697 persons have prayed the House of Commons to save the Lord's Day from the desecration caused by drunkenness; public meetings in nearly every large town in the kingdom have with an almost unanimous voice asked for the same boon. A householders' canvass in 180 different localities in England and Wales has shown that an overwhelming majority of the people are in favour of entirely closing public-houses on Sunday. Employers of labour in all parts of the kingdom have asked for the adoption of this measure, and the workpeople in some of the largest establishments of the country re-echo the cry. Never were the prospects of success greater; all that is required being prompt and energetic action. A general election is at hand. By the late Reform Act the people have been enabled to make their wishes not only felt at the hustings, but also decisive at the poll. Other great questions will no doubt be put before you during the coming struggle. Our association pronounces no opinion upon them, but no measure of party interest, no local question should cause us to lose sight of the importance of rescuing the Sunday from the sale of intoxicating drinks and from the vice, immorality, and irreligion which result from it. Let the country know that whatever other measures are to be carried in the new Parliament, the people are resolved to obtain the stopping of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

## THE MILTON POEM CONTROVERSY.

Professor Masson, in a long letter in Saturday's *Times*, throws over the new poem altogether. The handwriting, it may now be positively asserted, is not Milton's. Privately Mr. Masson might trust, he says, his own intimate acquaintance with Milton's hand for this assertion; but the opinions of Mr. Bond and Mr. Rye will be conclusive with the public. Now, if the handwriting is given up, the main argument for concluding Milton to have been the author is gone, and the question is reduced to this form:—Is a poem in somebody else's hand, found on a copy of the first (1645) edition of "Milton's Poems," with "J. (P) M." attached to it, and the date "Ober, 1647," to be ascribed to Milton himself, in the face of the fact that the said poem does not occur in Milton's own republication of his poems, with additions, in 1673? We are driven back upon internal evidence, and on that Mr. Masson says:—

Without being so merciless as Lord Winchelsea on the merits of the poem, I am at one with him in the main. There are touches in the poem which I can like, but I do not see in it the dear consummate hand, nor can I imagine the face I think I know bending over that production. What has most interested me in the whole controversy is the courage of Lord Winchelsea in at once expressing his opinion to the same effect. Compared with this, my expressions on the point in my first letter to you were but shillyshallying. I regard his lordship as the Garibaldi of this literary problem—the man who, feeling the truth hot in his heart, obeyed his instinct, plunged in with pluck, and cried, "Not Milton's, I swear," without knowing whether any would stand by him. For the present, and until a stronger wind blows me, I will stand by his lordship.

Professor Henry Morley, in a rejoinder, still adheres to the genuineness of the poem. He supplies one more emendation of the text, which, he says, is now corrected for the last time. It seems that for "caverned" in the line "This plant now caverned into dust," we should read "calcin'd." Mr. Bond in another letter says:—"I have several times examined both writing and signature, and always with the same conclusion, that the writing is not Milton's and the signature is not 'J. M.'" On the other hand, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in the *Athenaeum*,

expresses his belief that the autograph is Milton's and the signature "J. M."

## Postscript.

Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the Lords, the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill passed through committee. The Electric Telegraphs Bill and the Irish Registration Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY put a question on the subject of "baby farming," and in reply the Duke of MARLBOROUGH said it was not necessary to institute any inquiry into the subject, because the system was well known. Its repression was a matter of police, and he hoped that in the recess Government would be able to devise a measure for dealing with its abuses. The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

The House of Commons had a short morning sitting to clear off the few remaining bills on the paper.

The Poor Relief Bill was read a third time and passed, and the District Church Tithes Act Amendment Bill, having been considered in committee, was passed through its other stages, and sent up to the Lords.

On the Lords' amendments to the Public Schools Bill being considered, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE objected to that which adds Sir R. Palmer and Canon Blakesley to the Commission. It was supported by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Neate, but on a division the names were struck out by 28 to 18.

The adjourned debate on the Lords' amendments to the West Indies Bill was resumed, and ended in the defeat, by 30 to 29, of Mr. R. Gurney's amendment seeking to secure to the Archbishop of Middlesex his salary of 2,000l. from the Consolidated Fund as long as he discharges the functions of coadjutor Bishop of Jamaica.

A select committee was moved for by Mr. REARDEN to inquire into the circumstances of the arrest of Mr. Train, but meeting with no seconder, his motion fell to the ground.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock the House adjourned until to-day at four.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

Her Majesty the Queen will hold a Council at Osborne to-morrow (Thursday).

We (*Church News*) hear it reported that, at the close of the present Parliament, the Queen intends to confer the Garter on the Prime Minister.

Yesterday it was rumoured in the Courts of Chancery that Lord Justice Sir W. Page Wood will be raised to the peerage, and probably Lord Justice Selwyn likewise, in order that the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords may be strengthened.

THE ATHERSTONE RITUAL CASE.—Sir Robert Phillimore yesterday gave judgment in the Atherton ritual case, in which the Rev. Mr. Richings, the incumbent of St. Mary, Atherton, in Warwickshire, brought a suit against one of the churchwardens for forcibly removing a taper, altar, and ornaments used in Divine worship, and introduced by the incumbent. It was admitted on both sides that the articles had been placed in the church without a faculty or permission, and had been removed without a faculty. The judgment went against Mr. Cordingley, who was admonished and ordered to pay 100l. the expenses of the suit.

Mr. James Mountain, of the Nottingham Congregational Institute and Cheshunt College, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Great Marlow, Bucks, and will (D.V.) enter upon his labours on the first Sabbath in September.

## MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was only a moderate show of new samples of English wheat on sale here to day, the quality of which was good. The trade, however, ruled most inactive, at barely the rates current on Monday last. There was a good supply of foreign wheat, the condition of which was for the most part excellent. Millers showed no disposition to operate, and late rates were with difficulty supported. Foreign barley was firm in value, but in English there was nothing doing. Some new samples have been exhibited, the quality of which is much better than was anticipated. The malt trade was extremely quiet.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats. Flour.
English & Scotch	290	—	50	— 930
Irish	—	—	—	—
Foreign	11,600	4,290	—	18,710 350 sks.
				Maize, 2,340 qrs.

LORD BROUGHAM.—There was a rule amongst the Scotch judges and the senior members of the bar, when on circuit, that they only had the privilege of drinking claret; the juniors were limited to sherry and port. The circuit was at Ayr, and Brougham happened to sit just under the salt. The claret came down to him and then crossed the table, but each time it did so Brougham filled his glass. This had been observed by the president. "Do you see," said his lordship to his friends on the right and left, "that young impudent fellow, Brougham, helping himself to claret? If he tries it again, I'll speak to him." Round came the claret, and Brougham, as usual, filled a bumper. "Maister Brougham," exclaimed his lordship, *ore rotundo*, "that's claret!" "I know it is, my lord, and excellent," was the reply.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“A Member of the Liberal Committee.”—Under consideration.

“A Ruminant,” and “A Father of Seven Children.”—Declined.

“F. C.” doubts the correctness of our statement that the Rinderpest was introduced into this country from abroad, and thinks it was generated during the rainy weather. How is it, then, that this particular plague had not been known in England for the preceding century, and was known to be rife in certain parts of the continent shortly before its outbreak in England?

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

## SUMMARY.

THE whitebait dinner was prematurely eaten last Wednesday; but, having thrown overboard the Foreign Cattle Market Bill, the Government at length find there is no special obstacle to the winding up of the Session. Mr. Disraeli has been to Osborne, presumably to submit to the Queen the substance of the Prorogation speech which will be read by commission on Friday; and to-night he accepts the hospitalities of almost the silliest Lord Mayor that has of late years occupied the Mansion House, and is expected to bring out a new edition of his “Merchant Taylors’ Manifesto.” More effective than the Prime Minister’s “No Popery” stimulants will be the great purse which is said to have been made up at the Carlton with a view to fight the Liberals everywhere at the General Election, however slender the chances of success.

As we have said, the Bill for creating a new and permanent market for foreign cattle entering the port of London was abandoned by the Government, though not till after a protracted struggle. On Thursday Mr. Disraeli’s sharp practice in rescinding the vote of the House of Commons in favour of throwing the expenses of elections on the rates by aid of the phalanx of agricultural members who remained in town, was successfully imitated by Mr. Ayrton. When the House met at nine o’clock, after the adjournment for dinner on that day, to proceed with the Cattle Market Bill, the hon. member moved that the numbers be counted. The Speaker, taken aback by this sudden manoeuvre, at first hesitated to notice it, but Mr. Ayrton’s persistence obliged him to take action. Forty members not being present, the House was adjourned; and when the country party sauntered into the lobby in force, the doors were found to be closed against them. On the following evening they were on the alert; so also were their opponents, who, under the auspices of Mr. Jacob Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson, renewed their laborious protests against the cattle market scheme. Hard pressed by persevering antagonists, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to admit that he could get no one to be responsible for the financial success of the proposed market—the Corporation of London having already one costly market on their hands, and resolutely declining to burden themselves with another. The debate was again adjourned, but after some interval—during which the Commons accepted *en bloc* the Lords’ amendments to the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill—Mr. Hunt announced, before the House rose at three o’clock, that the Government had no other alternative but to withdraw the much-contested Cattle Market Bill.

One of the most useful measures of the present Session has been carried by the persever-

ance of a private member. The Artisans’ Dwellings Bill, after going through the ordeal of two Select Committees, and being considerably limited in its scope, has at length received the Royal assent. Its main provisions are thus indicated by Mr. McCullagh Torrens himself:—“The duty of inspecting abodes unfit for human habitation is still laid upon the officer of health; and the independence of that officer is fortified by his being made irremovable without the consent of the Government. A competent surveyor is to be required to say whether the dwelling is capable of being made wholesome by any and by what repairs, or whether it must be pulled down and rebuilt. In either case the owner of the property is to have the option of doing the necessary work. If he declines, the vestry in the metropolis (or the corporation elsewhere) is empowered and directed to have the repairing or rebuilding properly done; and, in case of neglect or delay, appeal may be made by the ratepayers to the Secretary of State for an order compelling the local authority to do its duty. The money is to be obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners at four per cent., as originally proposed in the Bill as it left the Commons; but, instead of the compulsory purchase of the premises and its re-sale at the end of five years, the Lords have preferred to give us a compulsory mortgage until the loan from the Treasury shall be paid off.” We heartily congratulate the hon. member for Finsbury on his final success, after two or three years’ conflict with vested interests in squalid abodes and overcrowding. The measure may not be all that he desires, but it is adapted to pave the way for a great social reform. Mr. Torrens has by his devotion and capacity vindicated the choice of his Finsbury constituents. However much the Tories may desire to oust the metropolitan members, we venture to predict that his seat at least is secure against party assailants.

A fall of from four to six shillings per quarter in the price of wheat at Mark Lane, succeeding a previous decline, will be pleasant news to Paterfamilias, who cannot long be defrauded of the benefit which rightly accrues to the consumer. The harvest is being rapidly gathered in, and the new grain finds great acceptance, by reason of its fine quality, at the hands of corn-dealers. “Altogether,” says the *Daily News*, “appearances are in favour of the consumer. We may not be entering on a period of low prices such as that of 1864 and 1865, but it is probable that bread will be a good deal cheaper during the next autumn and winter than it was during the last autumn and winter. Of course the long drought will tell against us. The pastures will take a long time to recover from their present condition; and should the drought last as long as it did in 1826, we have two months yet to wait for the deluge which will eventually restore them. There will be a deficient supply of food for the cattle and sheep, and probably milk may be scarce and butter be dear; and even meat, notwithstanding the defeat of the Cattle Market Bill, may get up in price; but the staff of life will at least be cheaper, and every housewife will have an opportunity of confirming from personal observation and practical experience that ‘drought never did breed dearth in England.’”

Our news columns contain curious details of the phenomena connected with the long drought. May we not say the *late* drought? In London, at least, there was a heavy fall of rain last night, which has greatly lowered the temperature, and there are signs that the change is not evanescent. The continuance of the tropical heat would have told seriously upon the public health. Already the deaths from sunstroke and exhaustion make a formidable list, though not so terrible as at New York, where, according to the registrar, the sudden outburst of sunshine had been most fatal. Two hundred and fifty deaths were known to have resulted from the excessive heat in the three days preceding the 16th. Our own Registrar-General’s return for the last week also tells a sad tale. The deaths in London exceeded the estimated number by 310, and were more by 243 than those recorded in the previous week, while an increase in the mortality of all our large towns is recorded.

The Wimbledon Rifle meetings have had an unexpected termination. The closing review on Saturday, albeit the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, and Lord Napier of Magdala were present, was attended only by some four thousand volunteers, the greater part of the 27,000 who a short time since marched past the Queen in Windsor Park—being conspicuous by their absence. It is said that deep discontent pervades our citizen soldiers, partly owing to the snubbing system which is adopted by the Horse Guards,

to want of consideration for the comfort of the men, and to successive breaks-down in the railway arrangements. Lord Napier declares that, in his opinion, “the volunteers of England exactly constitute that supplementary force which the standing army of England requires.” If, however, things go on as at present, the volunteers will ere long be seriously reduced in numbers, if they do not altogether dissolve themselves.

## SECOND THOUGHTS—NOT THE BEST.

THE Bill of the Government for discouraging Corrupt Practices at Elections has been sent up to the House of Lords in a very imperfect state, and will, no doubt, become law with trifling alterations if any. It might have been made much more efficient for its proposed purpose—it would have been, if Mr. Disraeli had not been overborne by some occult influence or if the Liberals, as a united party, had been resolved to lay the axe to the root of electoral corruption. The late period of the Session, however, at which it was taken up, proved adverse to any vigorous and successful treatment of it. Retiring members, freed from all apprehension of catechising constituencies, could hardly be expected to incur serious personal inconvenience, by remaining week after week in town, merely to give effect to their unbiassed opinions as to the likeliest means of securing purity of election. Members who look upon exclusion from the House of Commons as the heaviest misfortune that could befall them, and whose prospects of re-election in November are somewhat overcast, were naturally too intent upon canvassing new and old voters, to give heed to immediate legislative duties. The heat of the weather had stifled many an enlightened and perhaps upbraiding conscience, and only those who are tied to their posts by office, and those who are kept at them by a highly appreciative sense of responsibility, were left to settle the details of the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill. The representatives of their own money-bags, therefore, and those who regard the House of Commons in the light of a select club, have had it, during the past week, pretty much their own way, and although they could not undo *all* that had already been done, they mustered in sufficient force to rescind the previous decision of the House in favour of Mr. Fawcett’s clause, and to reject two or three other clauses which would have immensely improved the measure.

The clause proposed and carried in two divisions by the honourable and accomplished member for Brighton was especially valuable for the sound and much-forgotten political principle on which it was based. It threw the official expenses of Parliamentary elections upon the county or borough rates, and guarded against a host of sham candidates by a proviso to the effect that, unless a candidate polled one-fifth of the votes of the whole constituency, he should be liable for his share of the returning officer’s expenses. The grounds on which Mr. Fawcett urged the adoption of this clause were obvious. Members are chosen to serve their constituents, and it is unseemly, and, in all other than Parliamentary elections, unusual, to make them pay the cost of the official machinery for ascertaining the constituents’ choice. In fact, as Mr. Neate reminded the House, prior to the Act of 1832, the constituency bore the expense of polling-booths; which, however, were then only in central places. Mr. Disraeli appeared to accept a decision which carried out one of the provisions of his own Bill, as originally introduced. Notice was subsequently given by the proper law officer of the Crown of clauses to apply the same principle to Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Fawcett’s clause was carried on Saturday week. On Monday, in the following week, Mr. Forster asked Mr. Disraeli whether there was any truth in the rumour that Government contemplated opposition to the clause at a subsequent stage, whereat the Premier assumed an air of virtuous indignation; and, on being further pressed by Mr. Gladstone, promised that the House should have ample notice of any change which the Government might propose to make in the measure. On Tuesday, about midnight, the Solicitor-General inserted on the notice-book notice that on the following day he would move the rejection of the clause. The Bill was crowded out on Wednesday, but on Thursday, at a morning’s sitting, at the Solicitor-General’s instance, the clause was rejected by 115 to 97. Of course, after this all amendments brought forward by independent members were summarily disposed of, in order that the Bill, as it stood, might reach the House of Lords in time to become law this Session.

“The dog returns to his vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire?” Is this old Hebrew proverb to be

regarded as the true explanation of the proceedings of the House on Thursday last? If so, its fit of death-bed virtue was of brief continuance. But we cannot believe that the adverse division on Mr. Fawcett's clause really represented any change of opinion. It represented "sharp practice" approximating very closely to a "dodge." Mr. Disraeli denies that there was any intention on the part of the Government to snatch the fruits of victory out of Mr. Fawcett's hands by a surprise. It meant, he said, to acquiesce in the decision of the two majorities which had affirmed the clause. It tried to put that decision into a working shape—it found itself unable to do so in a single clause—it could not add a series of new clauses to the Bill, without endangering its passage through the Upper House—it therefore, but reluctantly, made up its mind at the last moment to reject it altogether. The technical difficulties—if in reality they have any existence—which competent lawyers laugh at the mention of—can only be regarded in the light of a pretext for the conduct of Ministers in this business—the actual difficulties, whatever they may have been, have not been disclosed. That secret pressure of some kind was brought to bear upon Mr. Disraeli will generally be believed until he shall render a more probable account of his sudden change than he has hitherto done. We acquit him, personally, of any foregone intention of breaking faith with the House—but that has certainly been the effect of his behaviour—and he and his party will have to bear the discredit of it.

The intelligent working men of the country will ask, not without strong reason, of what use the Parliamentary franchise will be to them if they are compelled to limit their choice of candidates to persons of ample pecuniary means, who, whatever politics they may profess, neither know their wants nor sympathise with their feelings. Under any circumstances, it will be well nigh impracticable for any of their order to sit in Parliament, but at least it might have been expected that no legal barrier would be raised against their entrance thither. If the moribund House had been sincere in its desire to give to the hitherto excluded classes a fair share in the representation, and in its frequently expressed wish that its successor might count among its members several who are identified with the artisan bodies, it would have done its best to lessen by all legitimate means the expenses of elections. As it is, what will the hard-handed wage-earners think? They will adopt the language of the Solicitor-General. They will say that a seat in the House of Commons is meant to confer a social privilege, not to impose a public duty. If disposed to take bribes they might here find their justification. If anxious to take their share in the management of national affairs, here is ground enough for the complaint that they are put off with a delusion. But the decision will not stand. The next Parliament will be sure to sweep it away, for it is not supported by public opinion. There is, however, one solace to ease the disappointment of those who long for a return to electoral purity. The manifest inadequacy of the present Bill, valuable as in many respects it is, will hasten on the time when resort will be had to the expedient of the ballot.

#### MR. STUART MILL ON THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

EULOGY was never better deserved than that which the Liberal leader has within the last few days pronounced upon the Parliamentary career of the hon. member for Westminster. In a letter to the chairman of the united committee of Mr. Mill and Capt. Grosvenor, Mr. Gladstone says:—"Firm in the maintenance of his own opinions, Mr. Mill has ever exhibited the largest indulgence for those of others; and with this liberal tolerance of differences, he has shown in the most remarkable manner how to reconcile, on the one hand, a thorough independence, and, on the other, an enlightened sense of the value and power of that kind of union which is designated by the name of political party. More than this, Mr. Mill has set us all a rare example of forgiving temper, of forgetfulness of self, of absolute devotion to public duty, and I do not hesitate to express my deliberate opinion that his presence in the House of Commons has materially helped to raise and sustain its moral tone."

This is high and discriminating praise. It is applied to a public man, who, only four years ago, though he had obtained a world-wide reputation as a philosopher and a logician, was unknown in the field of practical politics. Mr. Mill, at the last General Election, with delicate health that needed repose, and that natural shrinking from the turmoil of public life which

marks every great thinker, descended, or rather was dragged, from the closet into the Parliamentary arena—from the serene atmosphere of abstract speculation into an assembly swayed by influences of the most mundane character, and governed by motives and habits to a large extent alien to his own ideas. Yet Mr. Mill has won his way to the foremost rank of Parliamentary statesmen, not by servile submission to Parliamentary traditions, but simply by being himself—by his "absolute devotion to public duty"; by the exercise of that sagacity and good sense which belong to him; by literally giving effect as far as possible to the principles laid down in his published works. Not only has the member for Westminster "materially helped to raise and sustain the moral tone" of the assembly which he adorns, but he has more or less permeated both sides of the House with his own lofty and enlightened ideas. Even the "stupid" party are indebted to him for new views of political principles; his self-abnegation has disarmed, to a great extent, their personal hostility; and probably though the Prime Minister, influenced by party considerations, has endorsed the candidature of an opponent of Mr. Mill, he would heartily regret the exclusion from Parliament of an intellectual compeer who has extorted, during his brief public career, the respect and admiration of friends and foes alike.

That Mr. Mill will be triumphantly re-elected for Westminster when the time comes we entertain no manner of doubt. To believe otherwise would be to suppose that the mass of his constituents were bereft of those feelings of gratitude, and that admiration of courage of the highest type, to which Englishmen are rarely insensible. Upon the legislation of the last three years, Mr. Mill has been able to put his mark. His pure patriotism, his never-swerving steadfastness, and his "devotion to public duty," must have produced a powerful effect not only upon his brother senators but upon the public in general. The manner in which he was first elected, and his present relations to the electors of Westminster, realise the true relations of a member to his constituents. Mr. Mill is ready again to spend himself, to consecrate his fine intellect, and to undergo painful drudgery for the sake of those who may choose him, and for his country. But he will not purchase the power of serving them. He will not spend a farthing to enable him to do a public and meritorious work. He declines to degrade the position of a representative by stooping to countenance an injurious custom which altogether perverts the true idea of the connection. No grander test of the intrepidity, the inflexible sense of justice, and the nobility of the man could be applied. And so wisely has he used his opportunities, so forcibly has he expounded the ethics of political justice, so successfully has he assisted to educate public opinion, that a new Parliament without John Stuart Mill would be sadly incomplete.

Mr. Mill's speech at St. James Hall last Wednesday was no mere electioneering appeal on behalf of himself, but, like most of his public addresses, abounded in wise and weighty counsels to the Liberal party, or rather to the new constituencies independent of party. The nation, he says, has now a new task before it which will demand new qualities. If the people will it, their representatives will soon abolish the Irish Church. But the statesmanship of the country has much more to do now-days than merely to abolish bad institutions. It has to make good laws for a state of society which never existed in the world before—to deal with a number of complex problems, such as the proper relations of capital and labour, the pauperism that obtains amongst us, the sanitary condition of our large towns, the evils of overcrowding, the question of popular education, the obtaining of the most effective Government at the smallest expense, and of a defensive force much more effective than at present, for a fraction of what our army and navy cost us. And to undertake this work, and worthily to seize a political opportunity such as has not occurred since the days of the Commonwealth, capable men are needed. No better or more timely counsel could be given to the electors of the United Kingdom than is contained in the following extract from his speech:—

The present leader of the popular party sincerely desires to do for the people in these and on many other subjects the best that can be done if they will only put it in his power. But if the electors want this done, they must not think it enough to send men to Parliament who will support Mr. Gladstone; they must send men who can help Mr. Gladstone. One man cannot suffice for everything; whatever Mr. Gladstone can do by himself is incomparably well done; but what has now to be performed requires many eminent men, instead of one. A vote for a member of Parliament is always a grave moral responsibility. When one has a voice in deciding whether the well-

being of this empire, and all the great things thereon dependent, shall be entrusted to a man who is fit or to a man who is unfit, nothing can excuse the elector who, for purposes of his own, or from indifference to the public good, votes for the wrong man and against the right. But on this occasion there is a peculiar obligation on the electors to search the country for the very best men that can be found, for the course of history for a whole generation may depend on it. I am not advising them to discard their present members when these have served them faithfully and intelligently; but there are many members who retire, many seats may be gained from Tories, and there is a considerable number of new constituencies. I hope we shall re-elect all our Liberal members who are good for anything; but I hope we shall reinforce them by others who will carry with them into the House of Commons some better furniture than money-bags and pledges. I hope the electors will be wiser than to elect men of whom they have no opinion; whom they dare not trust to examine and think for themselves, and whom they therefore send to the House with tied hands, under promise to do exactly as they are bid. For my part, I am not ashamed to say that both in public and in private affairs I desire to be represented by somebody who can tell me what ought to be done instead of my telling him, for I well know that I shall never be able to instruct him in half the things which he will have to decide; so that unless I choose somebody who can inquire and judge for himself, my affairs will be ill-managed. The electors are responsible to posterity; they are responsible to the unrepresented; they are responsible to the innumerable inhabitants of England's foreign dependencies; and they are responsible to their own consciences for sending to the next Parliament thoughtful men, and men with talents for government; and unless they rise to the height of this duty, the great benefits which we are entitled to expect from the reform in our institutions will be reaped much more slowly, and for a long time more imperfectly, than we would willingly hope.

We will not spoil the impressiveness of this advice by superfluous comment. If it should be to any considerable extent followed—and it is offered to all who possess a vote—Mr. Gladstone's capabilities as a statesman will at length, for the first time, have free scope, and the next Parliament will be the most prolific of beneficial legislation which England has ever witnessed.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

On the eve of the prorogation, the House of Commons has devoted a few hours to the affairs of the two hundred millions of our Indian fellow subjects. There is no doubt more excuse than usual for the neglect of our Eastern Empire, when questions of such absorbing interest as Parliamentary Reform and the Irish Church engage the attention of the Imperial Parliament. But unfortunately India is always dealt with as a neglected sister. As a rule Englishmen know little and care less for this gigantic dependency, and the House of Commons only too faithfully reflects the prevalent apathy. An Indian Bill clears the benches—the annual statement of the financial condition of our Eastern Empire, is invariably made before an audience so select, that it might be easily packed into a moderately-sized drawing-room. We have indeed an Indian Secretary of State who, now as for many years past, worthily fills his position, and an Indian Council, composed of the pick of veteran officials who have returned from service in the East. But Sir Stafford Northcote cannot resist fate. With all his resolution and energy he fares no better than his predecessors at Cannon-row. His two bills for reorganising the home administration of our Eastern Empire have fallen through almost by accident; his financial exposition on Monday night was listened to by less than thirty members.

Our readers cannot be expected in the dog-days to bear with us in an analysis of the Indian Budget, which, after all, only covers eight months of the financial year. So far as appears, however, the finances of our great Eastern dependency are in a flourishing condition. All the material items of revenue show an increase, and it cannot be said that forty-eight and a quarter millions is too large a sum to raise for the cost of governing a sixth part of the human race. Indeed, Mr. Laing boasts without challenge that the taxation of India is lighter than that of any other civilised country in the world, and that the Indian debt will compare favourably with every European State—involving a charge of only five millions sterling, or one-fourteenth part of the annual revenue. The customs receipts, spite of reverses in the cotton trade, show a progressive increase, and an augmentation of the revenue from the land tax to the extent of 328,000*l.* is an index of the improved condition of the country. But the salt tax, which yields over five millions, is very burdensome to the mass of the population, and not less than one-sixth of the Indian revenue is derived from the sale of poison to the Chinese. It would be a happy thing for India, and would relieve England from a serious moral stigma, if the opium revenue—that "embarrassing element" in Indian finance, as Sir Stafford Northcote mildly phrases it—could

be altogether dispensed with. However, the resources raised in our Eastern dependency this year will more than balance the expenditure, if, according to our European modes of calculation, a certain proportion of the outlay for reproductive works be put down to capital account.

Some time since we reviewed some of the facts and indications which went to show that our rule in India, excellent as it is in many respects, is very far from being popular among the native population. The European and the Hindoo still move in parallel lines. Very few are the points of contact, and grievous is that lack of mutual sympathy, in the absence of which British rule must ever be precarious. In his interesting speech on Monday, Mr. Laing, however, supplied some remarkable proofs of the benefits this country has conferred on India which ought not to be overlooked. The late Finance Minister for that country contends that our Government in India is not only the best of any Oriental nation, but one of the cheapest civilised Governments in the world, though there has been a great expenditure for many years past with a view to develop the resources of the Empire, and to elevate the social and intellectual condition of the population. The Government grants for education have, he says, increased in five years from 235,000*l.* to 440,000*l.*; but, besides this, he finds from official returns that the amount expended upon education from local and private sources, other than grants from the State, has increased from 128,000*l.* to 330,000*l.*—that is to say, nearly threefold in five years, while there has been an increase of 66 per cent. in the number of scholars. The increase of intelligence is shown in another way: the number of letters and newspapers sent through the Post-office has increased from 47,077,000 in 1861 to 59,931,000 in 1866. We have immensely developed the import and export trade; have given to India, at an immense outlay, 4,000 miles of railway; improved her harbours and rivers; carried out great works of irrigation; and have expended in the last few years no less than sixty-five millions of British capital in making water communications and carrying out other valuable and important public works. In fact, reviewing the career of India for the last six years, Mr. Laing declares that he knows no other country in the history of the world in which such a great material progress has been made. But, spite of this bright picture, it cannot be forgotten that the British rulers of Hindostan showed themselves impotent to prevent, and almost to mitigate, the terrible famine in Orissa, which only a year or two since carried off hundreds of thousands of the natives, and that the mass of the population is not reconciled to British rule.

Perhaps the time is coming when our good intentions towards this subject race will be better appreciated. The costly policy of annexation has once for all been abandoned; and if, as is probable, the Home Government should decide upon expenditure upon a larger scale for great public works, such as irrigation—Mr. Laing suggests a loan of twenty millions for that purpose—the material condition of the mass of the population will be substantially improved. The statesmen who govern India, whether from London or at Calcutta, are well adapted by their moderation and enlightened views to further this benevolent object. Sir Stafford Northcote has no "Old Indian" prejudices or apprehensions. He fears not the advance of Russia in Central Asia, and has no foolish notion that her progress will have to be arrested by another occupation of Afghanistan. The Indian Secretary wisely concludes that British India can best be preserved from external danger by internal improvement, and that a railway extended as far as Peshawur will be a better defence of our great dependency than huge armaments on the frontier, or the occupation of border fastnesses. In the thorough honesty and capacity of the rulers of India lies the great hope that our conquest and retention of the country will be ultimately vindicated by the result.

**SALMON FISHING IN IRELAND.**—There are complaints of the failure of the salmon fishing this year in Ireland. The season on the river Boyne, now drawing to a close, has been the most unsuccessful experienced for fifteen years. It is difficult to account for the absence of salmon in this proverbially famous river; but the prevailing opinion is that the spawning beds are not properly protected.

**PRIZE TEMPERANCE TALES.**—We have been requested to state that in compliance with urgent representations from many intending competitors, the committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, who are offering £100 and £50 for the two best temperance tales, have resolved that the time for the delivery of MS. shall be extended to May 1st, 1869.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

The French Legislative Body on Monday resumed the debate on the Budget, and finally passed the ordinary Budget by 205 votes against 15. M. Rouher, replying to M. Pelletan, said that the Government had no intention of modifying the law relating to elections.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris from the East.

The *Etendard* denies a rumour that the semi-official French journals had received instructions to commence attacking Prussia.

In the Legislative Body on Friday there was a very stormy scene, *apropos* of the Mexican bonds question. The correspondent of the *Star* witnessed it, and entered the House while M. Berryer was speaking—

I remarked that the aged orator occupied a seat towards the centre—that is, between the Opposition and the Majority. His attack on Government was couched in moderate terms, the veteran Legitimist no longer possesses the fire and energy of diction for which he was once so remarkable. His memory, as to dates and even names, occasionally fails, but the *lacune* is instantly filled by those around him, and on one occasion a member of the Majority reminded him of a name he had evidently forgotten. In reply to his speech—which was in defence of the Mexican bondholders—M. Rouher rose from his seat, and, with courteous attention to the old Legitimist leader, turned towards him and addressed his reply, couched in most respectful language, entirely to M. Berryer. Far different was the demeanour of the Minister of State when he replied to the eloquent and fervid speech of M. Jules Favre, who, on rising to address the House from his seat amongst the Opposition, was summoned to the tribune. From thence the ardent leader made one of the most tremendous attacks on Government I have ever listened to; he accused Ministers of fraud and actual connivance with the disgraceful Jecker Credit, which he considered as having been the beginning and the end of the deplorable Mexican failure. M. Favre said he ascended that tribune proof in hand. He could quote his authority for what he was about to state. From all sides of the House came shouts of "Give names," and "Who is the author you cite?" M. Favre walked backwards and forwards along the tribune, a formidable array of papers spread out on the desk before him, yet he seemed unwilling to give his authority. At length, however, he mentioned the name of M. de Kératy, author of an article in the *Revue Contemporaine*, which announcement was received in the House with a shout of laughter, in which even the Opposition joined. On the conclusion of his speech, the Minister of State ascended the tribune, and made one of the most eloquent refutations of the accusations of M. Favre on record. I cannot convey to you an adequate idea of the energy and indignation with which M. Rouher uttered the following words, which he addressed direct to M. Jules Favre, his right hand upraised, and turning completely towards him:—"M. Jules Favre speaks of certain mysterious agents who left Paris for Mexico to purchase the Jecker Bonds. I repel with indignation the charge that the French Government had ever knowledge of that proceeding. If you have any proof, produce it. (Tremendous applause.) We are honourable men, and do you believe we would soil our names in unworthy and miserable speculations? (Applause.) If you desire an inquiry, ask for one." M. Favre rose, and with him the whole of the *Gauche*, crying, "We do." However, the inquiry will not take place, as the Minister refuted one by one every accusation levelled at the Government, and victoriously proved that M. Favre had committed an error of one whole year in one of his statements. The tribunes were crowded to excess, as were the galleries. This debate on the claims of the Mexican bondholders came to a close at Saturday's meeting of the House, which was less stormy than during Friday's debate. By 170 to 35 the House voted Article 29, authorising the Minister of Finance to inscribe on the great book of the Public Debt a sum of four million francs, interest in Three per Cent. Rentes, to indemnify the Mexican bondholders. This is a tremendous victory for Government, inasmuch as it only asked for three millions in Three per Cent. Rentes to indemnify the holders of these securities.

The long session of the French Chambers ended yesterday, the new loan being passed before the members separated.

### RUSSIA.

The Russian journals, it is said, are pushing their hostility to Prussia to the verge of provocation, and in an article published a day or two ago by the *Golos*, the Prussians are accused of bragging and "boundless arrogance," and are reminded that it was Russia which, in 1813, had "laboriously fanned Prussian patriotism into a flame."

### SERVIA.

On Monday sentence was passed on the persons charged with the assassination of Prince Michael. Fourteen were condemned to death. Among their number are Radovanovich and his two sons, Sima and Nestor Nenadovich. Prince Alexander Karagevich and his secretary, Trifovitch, were condemned to twenty years' penal servitude; Philip Stankovich to twenty years' hard labour in a fortress, and Jeremiys to five years' imprisonment. The execution of the prisoners under sentence of death took place yesterday morning at six o'clock.

### TURKEY.

The Bulgarian provinces of Turkey have been invaded by armed bands from Roumania. Several engagements have taken place near Rustchuck, and the Porte has sent to the menaced territory, by an Austrian steamer, two battalions, under the command of Midhat Pasha.

A Bucharest telegram of Monday adds that several Bulgarians have been arrested at Giurgevo,

one of whom was provided with a Russian passport.

### UNITED STATES.

The *Daily News* New York correspondent sends a special despatch announcing that Congress had ratified the purchase of Alaska. The House mistrusts the President, and fears disturbances at the South during the November elections. President Johnson has ordered the troops to be withdrawn from the restored States.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill introduced by Mr. Banks for the protection of naturalised American citizens abroad. It declares that it is necessary for the maintenance of public peace that the claim of foreign governments to allegiance from naturalised American citizens should be promptly and finally disavowed, and enacts—

That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of the United States Government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Government, and therefore null and void.

That all naturalised citizens of the United States while in foreign states shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstances.

The third section of the bill, as originally proposed, contained a reprisal clause, which declared that when any citizen of the United States was detained by a foreign Government upon the allegation that naturalisation did not dissolve his native allegiance, the President should be empowered to arrest any subject of such Government in the United States. This clause was struck out.

Congress has also passed a bill providing for the issue of thirty and forty years bonds, redeemable in coin and free from taxation. They are to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. and four and a half per cent. respectively, and are to equal in amount the total of the five-twenty bonds, and to be employed in their redemption.

Both Houses of Congress have adjourned to September 21.

Mr. Henry M. Watts has been appointed United States Minister to the Court of Austria. Little is known of him, except that he is a respectable Philadelphia Whig.

Mr. Seward has officially announced that twenty-six States have ratified the constitutional amendment changing the basis of the national representation and the suffrage.

Mr. Seward and Mr. Burlingame have signed a treaty between the United States and China, which has been sent to the Senate. The treaty provides full reciprocal relations, both political and commercial, between the two countries, and also religious freedom and non-intervention on either side.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says that, true to his taciturn habit, General Grant has steadily refused to make any speeches, or to allow any demonstrations in his honour. This is so contrary to the custom of candidates for the Presidency, that people were puzzled by it, and his supporters grew nervous about carrying him until the Democratic nomination was made. His return now is considered certain.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the newly-appointed American Minister to England, resigned his seat in the United States Senate on the 9th. In taking leave of his colleagues, he said that in the office he was about to fill he might find subjects of controversy more or less calculated to disturb for a time the friendly relations between the two Governments; but he did not doubt that such disturbance would be only temporary:—

The interests of both nations (continued Mr. Reverdy Johnson) are so firmly dependent upon a mutual and friendly understanding, that the people of each cannot fail to see the duty of having it observed; and I believe that this can be accomplished by the manifestations of reciprocal good will. As our Government is actuated by such a feeling, the complications of the present time, I am satisfied, will soon be removed, and whatever part, under the instructions of the President, I may take in the regulations preliminary to such a result, I shall be influenced by a sincere wish to secure to both Governments an adjustment honourable to each; and I have every reason to think I shall be met in the same spirit by the British Government. At the conclusion Mr. Johnson was much affected, as the senators flocked round him to bid him farewell.

Besides Mississippi, which has defeated the new Constitution, there now only remain Virginia and Texas out. How Texas is to be got in (says a correspondent) it is hard to see. Society there is almost in a state of disorganisation. There have been 900 unpunished murders of negroes and Union men since 1865. There has been an average of fifty-five murders a month since Sheridan was removed from the command in March, 1867, and things grow worse. But for military control, which now is only partially exercised, the State would lapse into complete anarchy.

Advices from San Francisco, published in the New York papers, state that Admiral Hoskins, the commander of the British Squadron in the Pacific, disapproves of the steps taken by the captain of the Chanticleer, who recently blockaded the port of Mazatlan, in Mexico, for an alleged insult to the British flag, and has ordered him to immediately reopen the port and proceed to Panama to report himself.

### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Emperor of Russia left St. Petersburg on Sunday night for Germany.

The statements of several journals relative to a rapprochement between Austria and Prussia are said to be purely speculative.

Prussia is negotiating with Portugal for the purchase of the Bay of Delagoa, on the eastern coast of Africa.

The Italian Chamber has reduced to 40,000 men the military contingent for 1869. The Government had asked for 50,000.

The Hungarian Minister of Public Education and Worship has introduced a bill establishing equality among all Christian denominations.

The *Invalides* announces, on the strength of private advices, that peace has been concluded between Russia and the Emir of Bokhara.

**FRENCH WINE CROP.**—The *Daily News* says the wine crop in France is described uniformly as the most abundant and the best in quality that has ever been grown within memory in France.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has completed the financial statement of 1869. The document places the expenditure and the receipts at par, without having recourse to new taxes or loans.

Dr. Petermann has received news from the German expedition to the North Pole, dated the 20th of June. The highest latitude reached by them was 75° 20', from which point Greenland was in sight. The crew were in good health and spirits, and the ship in good condition.

The Bohemian Episcopate have condemned the laws lately established with respect to marriage and education. They have issued a pastoral letter signed by all the bishops, with the Prince-Archbishop's name at the head. The tone of the document is exceedingly bitter, and it absolutely disapproves of the new legislation.

The Papal police have discovered the commencement of a mine for blowing up the fortifications of Mount Aventine. In consequence of this discovery occurring almost simultaneously with other minor indications of contemplated insurrection, the licences have been withdrawn from all wine-shops in the Roman Campagna.

A letter from Rome in the *Débats* states that the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Austrian Government may now be considered complete. M. de Meyenburg has left, after placing in Cardinal Antonelli's hands the protest of Herr von Beust against the Papal allocation of the 22nd of June, which declares null and void the laws passed by the Austrian Parliament, and sanctioned by the Emperor.

**THE HEAT IN NEW YORK.**—The heat in New York on the 13th is stated to have been the most intense that had been felt there for fourteen years. Large numbers of people fell down in the streets insensible from the heat, two of whom died. The weather on the 14th showed a marked improvement, but notwithstanding this fact no less than forty-four fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in New York and two in Brooklyn, while numerous others were reported elsewhere. The thermometer at its maximum height indicated 95 degrees; in Baltimore, on the same day, the thermometer stood at 103½; in Toronto, 100; and in Montreal, 98.

**THE NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.**—The first anniversary of the establishment of the Dominion of Canada, the 1st of July, 1868, was proclaimed as a holiday by the Governor-General. In Nova Scotia the local Government refused to allow the Queen's printer to publish the proclamation, but the administrator of the government of the province had it published on his own authority; and on the anniversary day flags were displayed by some of the citizens of Halifax, and a certain number closed their stores. In Ontario and Quebec (Old Canada) the holiday seems to have been very generally kept.

**EARTHQUAKE IN THE PYRENEES.**—A letter from Argeles, in the Pyrenees, gives an account of a shock of earthquake on the 19th:—"At Argeles the shock lasted about five minutes, and houses were hurled to the ground, though no lives were lost. The people rushed into the streets, nor did they return to their houses for some days, bivouacking in the fields for safety. The animals are described as having been driven distracted, horses breaking loose and galloping about, or lying trembling in their stalls. No change in the temperature or composition of the mineral waters has, however, been recorded, and never were the famed springs of the Pyrenees more crowded than this season."

**LONGFELLOW'S RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.**—The *New York Tribune* says that the reception of Mr. Longfellow in England has been quite as enthusiastic as the first accounts represented it, and his visit will prove as gratifying to his countrymen at home as it must be to himself. "It is not only that the honours bestowed upon our poet are a compliment to American literature, but they are attended by so many marks of national good-will that we think they must contribute to a cementing of the friendly dispositions which now prevail between the countries. In the poetical welcome with which the *Times* greets Mr. Longfellow there is something more than a simple compliment for the poet; there is evidence of friendship for the poet's country."

**JAPAN.**—Sir Harry Parkes has returned to Yokohama, having fulfilled his mission to the Court of the Mikado by presenting himself there as the accredited envoy of Great Britain. The *Japan Times* announces that, after Sir Harry Parkes had presented himself, the captains of the squadron were presented, and his Majesty's sacred seclusion is now a thing of the past. Osaka, it is presumed, will now become the Mikado's residence and the seat of the Government. The *Italian Correspondence* publishes a report to the effect that the Mikado had issued a decree hostile to the Christian religion, against which the representatives of foreign powers have made a collec-

tive protest. The same authority states that the brother of the ex-Tycoon has raised the standard of revolt, and has gathered together a large force. It was thought he might succeed in dividing the empire. The French papers, whilst republishing this news, doubt its authenticity.

**STATE OF ABYSSINIA.**—An intelligent Abyssinian trader, well acquainted with the state of parties in his native country, who was also for some time a personal attendant on the late King Theodore, has just arrived in Egypt, and gives the following account of the probable result of the impending struggle between the two principal aspirants for power. He says it is generally believed that the Wakahum Gobazie will eventually get the upper hand of all rivals and become the chief ruler of Amhara and Tigre. Both he and Kasa Aba Buzbiz had written to the Coptic Patriarch about a new Abuna, requesting that one should not be sent just yet, but each playing for the honour and advantage of receiving him. For the present, both must remain in an expectant attitude. The German traveller Rohlf has arrived at Bremen on his return from Abyssinia, where he filled the office of interpreter to the English expeditionary corps. After the taking of Magdala, he went alone to Lalibala, the holy city of the country, which has not been visited by any Europeans for more than three centuries. He found there nine Christian churches of the primitive Byzantine style of architecture, all monoliths—that is to say, each hollowed out of one enormous block of stone, and richly ornamented. In afterwards passing by Axum he discovered that the last of the obelisks still standing in that place is in a state of almost complete ruin.

#### THE LORD MAYOR AND THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

The Lord Mayor has been pleased to take offence at a sermon preached by the Head Master of the City of London School, the Rev. E. A. Abbott—or at least at an account which he had heard of it; and, in consequence of Mr. Abbott declining to let him see the manuscript, he announced his intention not to preside (as is the invariable custom of lord mayors) at the distribution of prizes. It may be mentioned as a fact (though it has no necessary connection with the dispute) that Mr. Abbott was one of the clergy who petitioned in favour of disestablishing the Irish Church. At the Court of Common Council on Thursday the subject was mooted by Mr. Charles Reed, who asked the chairman of the School Committee whether any circumstances had arisen to induce the Lord Mayor to decline to preside at the distribution of the prizes. The Lord Mayor said the circumstances were these:—About a month ago he dined at the house of a clergyman, where he met several dignitaries of the Church, one of whom complained to him that the head master had recently preached a sermon in Westminster Abbey, the whole tone of which was to set the poor against the rich. Upon that the Lord Mayor felt it his duty to write to the chairman of the School Committee, asking to be favoured with a perusal of the sermon, and he did so as much in the interest of Mr. Abbott himself as from any other consideration. In that communication he stated that in the event of Mr. Abbott declining to afford him that satisfaction he should be reluctantly obliged to decline attending the presentation of the prizes. Mr. Charles Reed moved the suspension of a standing order to enable the School Committee to request some gentleman of position in the City—say one of its representatives in Parliament—to take the chair at the forthcoming presentation in the absence of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor said he had no reluctance to attend the ceremony—he only objected to endorse the teaching of Mr. Abbott. His lordship, in answer to a question, said he would distribute the prizes, and the subject dropped.

On Friday, accordingly, the Lord Mayor presided in the theatre of the institution in Milk-street, his lordship being supported by Mr. Alderman Hale, chairman of the School Committee, and several members of the corporation. The proceedings were opened by the Lord Mayor, who expressed the pleasure he felt in being present, after which the head master of the school, the Rev. E. A. Abbott, delivered an address, in which he reviewed the leading incidents of the past year in connection with the school, and recounted the honours and distinctions which had been gained by the pupils in the universities and elsewhere. The reports of the examiners were next read, which were of a most satisfactory character. Declarations were then delivered in praise of the founder—in English, by Mr. George Rushbrooke, Warren Stormes Hale scholar and Travers scholar, exhibitioner of the University of London and scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge; in Greek, by Edward Curling, Carpenter scholar; in Latin, by James Low Clowes, Carpenter scholar and scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge; in German, by Thomas Ward Chambers, David Salomons, foundation scholar; and in French, by John Christian Freund, Carpenter scholar. The scholarships, medals, and other principal prizes were then bestowed, after which the customary votes of thanks were passed.

From letters which have been written by parents of the boys, it seems that his lordship never rose from his seat after the beginning of the proceedings till he got up to acknowledge the vote of thanks at the close. Moreover, he only handed a few of the prizes to the boys, and that without any congratulatory words. The greater number were given by Mr. Brewer, the secretary. One father writes:—"As to the boys hissing him (the Lord Mayor), most assuredly they would have done so had any

great number been present. But the boys to whom prizes had been adjudged were kept in their classrooms until called upon to receive them. It was the uncalled-for conduct of the Lord Mayor towards the head master (recorded in the daily papers) that caused the visitors (parents of the boys) to hiss, and protest against thanks to the Lord Mayor—and most rightly so; and too high praise cannot be accorded to the head master for immediately suppressing what was near becoming a tumult."

#### LORD NAPIER.

Lord Napier of Magdala was entertained at Woolwich on Saturday night by the corps of Royal Artillery. Major-General Warde, the commandant of the garrison, presided. Lord Napier, in response to the toast of his health, spoke highly of the services of Colonel Milward during the Abyssinian campaign, and having mentioned the names of several artillery officers to whom his thanks were due, his lordship referred to the assistance rendered by the navy. The seamen had made light of all their difficulties, and throughout the expedition had been cheerful and contented. It was satisfactory to know that the British army had left Abyssinia with a better prospect of peace and with more hope of its advancing in civilisation than when they entered the country. They did all they could to set a good example, and had found the people an interesting race. In fact, they professed to be Christians, with a creed which very much resembled our own. They possessed a well-established priesthood, and a strong sense of real religion, and his lordship's opinion was that there were as good Christians in Abyssinia as in this country.

On Monday night the members of the Oriental Club gave a banquet in honour of Lord Napier. The chair was taken by Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., and among the company were a large number of distinguished members of the Indian civil and military services. Lord Napier, in responding to the toast of the evening, said that whatever plans and designs he had formed in Abyssinia, no general could have had better support in carrying them out. He might say he had the troops of his choice. He had the confidence of the authorities at home and the support of as excellent a body of staff officers and soldiers as any general had ever commanded. The services of the whole army were admirable. The majority of the present assembly might be described as "old Indians," and no one would be offended at a title which would include the honoured names of Malcolm, Monro, and Ochterlony. If, however, those great men had had the opportunity which the transfer of the Indian army to the Crown had given to the present Indian service, they would have achieved for themselves far greater honours than those which he had so easily won. The noble lord said in conclusion that he had been animated throughout not only by the desire of supporting the credit of the British officer, but also of maintaining the credit of the Indian service. If an assembly so well qualified to judge thought he had performed his duty satisfactorily, he accepted their verdict as a very great compliment and high reward.

#### Obituary.

##### DEATH OF LORD CRANWORTH.

Almost without a note of warning (says the *Times*) another ex-Chancellor has passed from among us. Yesterday morning Lord Cranworth died at his seat at Holwood, the former residence of Pitt, after an illness of no more than three days' duration. He was in his place in the House of Lords early last week when the Public Schools Bill was under discussion. It would appear, however, that the heat of the weather had left him exposed to an attack of sickness, which, though sharp, excited no apprehension among his friends. But Lord Cranworth was within two years of eighty, and at such an age the strength of the strongest begins to fail. It became evident yesterday that he was sinking, and in the course of the morning he died without pain. Lord Cranworth was the son of a country clergyman who was a cousin of the great Nelson. He was from the first a bookish lad. He spent a few years at Bury St. Edmund's school, where he was the junior of the late Bishop Blomfield, and from Bury he went to Winchester. From Winchester he went to Cambridge, where Bickersteth, the late Lord Langdale, had just graduated as Senior Wrangler, Lord Chief Baron Pollock having won the same distinction two years before, and in two of the years while Rolfe was an undergraduate, Alderson and Maule were successively at the head of the mathematical tripos. He became a wrangler, and that was all, and for several years his career differed in no way from that of many others who do not survive to receive the highest honours of their profession. He was made a king's counsel in 1832, and entered the Reformed Parliament the same year as member for Penryn and Falmouth. He became Solicitor-General just before the Whigs went out in December, 1834, and he returned to the same office when they came in again in April, 1835. Four years later he was raised to the bench as Baron of the Exchequer, in which court he sat for eleven years with Parke and Alderson and Platt. The trial of Rush, over which he presided, in 1849, first brought him prominently into notice, but Mr. Baron Rolfe's name, almost immediately after it became widely known, was merged in the dignity of the peerage. Sir Robert Rolfe, although a Common Law Judge, had been trained in the Equity Courts, and to the Court of

Chancery he returned in 1850. At first a vice-chancellor, with the title of Lord Cranworth, he was within a few months made one of the newly-constituted Court of Appeal as Lord Justice; and when the Aberdeen Administration came into power in December, 1852, he received the Great Seal. His boldest attempt at change was the patent granted on his advice, under which he proposed to introduce his old colleague and ally, Baron Parke, into the House of Lords as a peer for life. The House of Lords, led by old Lord Lyndhurst and the Earl of Derby, after a memorable debate, rejected Lord Wensleydale's title to be admitted within their bar; and the Solicitor-General, now Lord Westbury, did not conceal his satisfaction at this issue. Lord Wensleydale was subsequently admitted as an hereditary peer. Upon the return of Lord Palmerston to office, in 1859, Lord Campbell was elevated to the dignity of Chancellor; but in 1865, on the retirement of Lord Westbury, Lord Cranworth accepted a second time the Great Seal. He resigned again on the fall of the Russell Government in 1866, but he continued throughout the last and the present sessions to attend the House of Lords. At the age of seventy-eight his judgments were as sound and vigorous as when he was first raised to the judicial bench, nearly thirty years ago; and his careful examination of every point in a case left the suitor satisfied that nothing had been overlooked, even when he suffered the mortification of having judgment given against him. Within nine months the number of law lords has been diminished by four, for between October, 1867, and July, 1868, Lords Brougham, Cranworth, Kingsdown, and Wensleydale have been removed by death. Practically the appellate business of their Lordships' House is now left to the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Chelmsford, Colonsay, and Westbury, for Lord St. Leonards, now in his eighty-eighth year, has withdrawn from public life, and Lord Romilly finds ample occupation in the Rolls Court and at the sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Like his predecessors, Kingsdown and Wensleydale, Lord Cranworth's title becomes extinct.

THE REV. DR. URWICK.—Our obituary last week announced the decease of this much-esteemed Congregational minister, at the advanced age of seventy-six. He had passed more than fifty years in the active duties of a pastor in Dublin. In a notice of the deceased, the *Irish Times* says:—"Dr. Urwick, an Englishman by birth, came to this country as a Congregationalist or 'Independent' missionary in the year 1815. For eleven years after his arrival in Ireland he laboured in the Sligo district, which then included the stations of Manorhamilton, in Leitrim, and of Ballina, in Mayo. Dr. Urwick ever actively contended for his own form of faith, but in the heat of controversy he managed never to give offence. He once engaged in a controversial discussion at Easkey, which was continued for several days, with a Catholic clergyman. A full report of this discussion was published, authenticated by the signatures of the disputants, and the publication proves that controversy can be conducted in a mild and gentlemanlike spirit. About the year 1826 he was selected for the pastorate of York-street Chapel—a building which required a powerful voice to fill it. In that chapel he discharged his duties with wonderful energy for forty years, beloved by his own congregation, and respected by all classes in the city. At a very early period Dr. Urwick joined the temperance movement, and was, we believe, a strict abstainer himself. He became one of the Vice-Presidents of the United Kingdom Alliance, and aided very considerably the cause of temperance in this city, and elsewhere. There was scarcely a religious society of which he was not an active member, and whatever duty he undertook he performed it with all his heart. He, with his friend the Rev. B. W. Mathias, of the Bethesda, was an earnest supporter of the Hibernian Bible Society. He took an active part in the management of the Sunday-School Society of Ireland, the branch of the London Missionary Society, the Evangelical Alliance, the Religious Tract Society, and many other kindred institutions. Though small in stature, his head was finely proportioned, and he was gifted with a voice of extraordinary power and richness. Few speakers more popular could present themselves before an Irish audience than Dr. Urwick before advancing age and increasing weakness had come upon him. Whenever he appeared there he was warmly welcomed. He never spared himself when he thought he could do good, and there are few towns in Ireland in which he did not advocate the cause of his own denomination with favour and ability. In November, 1865, he completed the fiftieth year of his ministry in Ireland, and then, as some recognition of his merits, a cheque of upwards of 2,000*l.* was presented to him. The members of every Protestant denomination joined in that testimonial of respect with the members of his own congregation. The venerable Earl of Roden—one of the earliest friends of Dr. Urwick—was the first to put his name upon the list. In that year Dr. Urwick retired from the pastorate of the congregation he had so long ministered to, and ceased to engage in the more active duties of a clergyman. Gradually his strength declined, and he seemed to fade away. About three months since, in the hope that change of air and scene might recruit his strength, he paid a visit to some friends in England. But his work was done, and the exertion proved too great. With some difficulty he reached his home—but only to die. He lay peacefully in the full possession of his intellect, and wholly devoid of pain, up to the moment of his death, and then passed away so gently

that none could tell the precise moment when life merged into eternity.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

An official programme of her Majesty's journey through France appears in the Paris journals. According to this the Queen will arrive in Cherbourg on the evening of August 5, and will leave immediately for Paris, which she will reach at six o'clock in the morning. She will spend that day in seeing Paris, and will be privately received by the Empress. At half-past seven a special train will convey her Majesty and suite to Geneva. The most complete *incognito* will be observed. No apparent preparation will be made at the railway-stations, and no official authority or deputation will be admitted to the presence of the illustrious traveller. Her Majesty will travel under the designation of Countess of Kent.

The Princess of Wales was "churched" on Monday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London officiated. The Prince and Princess attended almost alone, and the service was one of extreme simplicity.

In about six weeks it is stated that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will again take his departure from England, in her Majesty's ship *Galatea*, on a lengthened cruise. The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the Prince will first proceed to China, then to Japan, and return home by the way of New Zealand.

The *Athenæum* states that her Majesty has generously consented to give up to the nation the valuable series of documents connected with the Duchy of Lancaster. These papers—the private property of the Crown—are of the highest interest for historical purposes.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner took place on Wednesday evening at the Trafalgar, Greenwich. Covers were laid for forty-six. Lord Stanley was absent, owing to other engagements. Another report states that Lord Malmesbury was absent.

Cardinal Cullen's condition is stated to be slowly but steadily improving.

It is reported that the Tories have 300,000*l.* subscribed towards doctoring the elections, while the Liberals, as a body, are without cash or organisation.

It is understood that when Sir W. Mansfield's time is up, Lord Napier will succeed him as commander-in-chief in India. The post is worth 30,000*l.* a-year.

It is stated that the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, will shortly be made a duke.

The *Gazette* announces the elevation of Lord Faversham to the dignities of Viscount and Earl by the titles of Viscount Helmsley and Earl of Faversham. The only history of the new earl is, that, as the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, he represented the North Riding of York in the House of Commons for several years.

On the authority of the London correspondent of the *New York Herald*, it is stated that in the course of an interview granted recently by the Prince of Wales to Bierstadt, the American painter, his Royal Highness made some important declarations in regard to the American policy of the British Government. The Prince is said to have expressed the hope that the United States Government would be sincere enough to persevere in its former policy in regard to those Fenians who attempt to invade Canada; to have declared that a war between England and America would be abhorrent to every principle of Christianity and humanity; and to have concluded an earnest and animated conversation as follows:—"For myself, I am anxious to have every point in dispute amicably settled, so that the two countries may become one in policy, as they already are, I firmly believe, in sentiment and origin."

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli arrived at Osborne on Saturday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

It is stated that in recognition of his public services, Lord Napier will be created Viscount Thirlstane of the United Kingdom, leaving the new Lord Napier of Magdala alone to bear the title of Lord Napier.

It is rumoured that General Peel, who retires from the representation of Huntingdon at the close of the present Parliament, is about to be called to the peerage. It would be somewhat remarkable if the gallant gentleman were so soon to join his brother seceders of March, 1867—the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon.

Mr. Massey, late Financial Minister of India, occupied a seat under the gallery on Monday night during the delivery of the Indian financial statement.

The *North British Daily Mail* is informed that Mr. John Bright, M.P., will shortly pay a visit to Scotland to the seat of Mr. T. B. Potter, Pitnacree, and is sorry to learn that Mr. Bright is suffering so considerably from the effects of his arduous Parliamentary duties that he will require an uninterrupted course of relaxation and quietness to renovate his health.

Mr. Temple, Q.C., who was one of the Conservative candidates for Bolton, was on Saturday night suddenly seized with paralysis, and died on Monday. The learned gentleman was expected to address the electors yesterday.

Consul Cameron, who has just arrived in this country, is reported to be suffering severely from the effects of the cruel treatment inflicted by Theodore during the last few months of his captivity in Abyssinia.

The Bank rate of discount has remained at 2 per cent. throughout an entire year.

### Crimes and Casualties.

Bail was offered for Madame Rachel on Thursday; but Mr. Justice Blackburn was not satisfied with one of the sureties, and the application for the defendant's release from Newgate was refused.

The premises of Messrs. Crossley and Sons, at Dean Clough, near Halifax, were on Wednesday morning the scene of a fire, which was discovered in the third story of a newly-erected six-storey-building. The fire happily was confined to the store-room in which it originated, but the damage done will amount to upwards of 1,000*l.*

The latest Fenian capture by the police has proved to be worthless. One of the men, Blake, had been previously discharged, and on Friday the second prisoner, Cooke, alias Williamson, was again brought up at Bow-street, but, in the absence of further testimony, he was released from custody.

A shocking tragedy has been enacted at Preston, where a young man, about twenty years of age, met in the fields a girl who had rejected him, and deliberately stabbed her. He then went to a plantation two miles off, and there committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree.

A shocking accident is reported from Portsmouth. Lieutenant the Hon. Herbert G. Meade, R.N., who was the fourth son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and a man named White, were engaged in preparing an experimental shell or torpedo in a private house at Portsea, when the missile exploded. Both received such dreadful injuries that they shortly afterwards died. The inquest was opened on Saturday, and adjourned till Monday. From the evidence given it appeared that the accident arose from the overheating of the composition used in sealing the shell. While dying Mr. Meade asked his friends to make some provision out of his own property for the family of White.

It will be remembered that some time ago Mrs. Grossmith, the wife of a coffee-house keeper in Norton Folgate, was murdered by Arthur Mackay, a boy in her husband's employ, in a very brutal manner. The lad coolly got away, and made good his escape despite all the efforts of the police. He has at length been discovered in Maidstone Gaol, where he is undergoing a term of imprisonment. He was identified by means of a photograph, and has been committed for trial.

A serious accident befell Mr. Joseph Crossley, J.P., of Halifax, at Ulswater, on Tuesday. Mr. Crossley was entering his carriage, when the horse started. He was thrown down and his thigh fractured.

A great many bathing and boating accidents are reported. The Rev. James Burrows, curate of Boughton, near Chester, in company with a young lady to whom he was engaged, and her father and brother, took a boat upon the Dee on Wednesday afternoon. They proceeded down the river, and got out, and Mr. Burrows and the lady's brother went to the junction of the Alyn and Dee for the purpose of bathing. Mr. Burrows got out of his depth, and was carried away by the stream and drowned. On Thursday a pleasure party, composed of members of the family of Mr. James Essex, surgeon, of Pontypool, and of Mr. E. B. Edwards, solicitor, with some young ladies who were visiting at Mr. Essex's, had gone upon the fish-pond, at the Glyn, in an open boat, and were returning to the landing-place when a leak was discovered—the boat having run against a stake in the pond. The party, in great alarm, shrieked for help, and Luke Sanger, boatman, living at the side of the pond, put off to their aid. As he neared them they all turned towards him, and both boats were upset, and nine persons were drowned. The deceased are:—Miss Eleanor Essex (grown up), eldest daughter of Mr. Essex; Miss Janet Sloper (grown up); Miss Fanny Ion (grown up), daughter of Mr. William Ion, of Aberystwyth; Miss James, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James, rector of Panteg; Master Campbell Edwards, aged sixteen; Miss Kate Edwards, aged fifteen; Miss Jessie Edwards, aged twelve; Master Granville Edwards, aged eleven; and Luke Sanger, the boatman, between fifty and sixty years of age, who has left a widow and family. An inquest upon the nine bodies was held on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding a recommendation to the effect that life buoys should be kept in the neighbourhood of the pond, and that the stakes, which in dry weather nearly touch the surface of the water, should be removed forthwith. Mr. Frederick Cornelius, son of Dr. Cornelius, of Canonbury, was drowned in the river Lea, near Tottenham, on Wednesday, while bathing.

A gunpowder explosion, attended with the loss of several lives, is reported from Ulverston. The powder works of Messrs. Dixon, without either cause or warning, were suddenly blown up, the buildings were destroyed, and nine men at work upon the premises were killed. It is impossible to trace the origin of this shocking accident.

A couple of very destructive fires took place in Devonshire on Saturday and Sunday, part of two remote villages being razed to the ground. The disaster was in each case owing to the ignition of thatched roofs, which in the excessively dry weather are very inflammable. At Colyton ten houses were burnt down, most of the furniture being destroyed; none of it insured. At Cullompton eleven houses fell a prey to the flames, which were increased by a large quantity of oils and spirits lodged in the house where the conflagration broke out. The total damage caused is estimated at 5,000*l.*

On Sunday night last the steamer Coniston left Liverpool for Lancaster with petroleum on board. Parts of the cargo have drifted ashore. There is no doubt she exploded and foundered. The supposition

is that there was a leak, and that the vapour of the petroleum reached the furnaces. The Coniston had a crew of eight men.

One of the officials at St. John's Church, Manchester, named Beesley, has met his death through drinking a mixture composed partly of prussic acid. It was used for brightening the ornaments of the communion table, and the man finding it there took it for sacramental wine, and drank enough to kill him before finding out his mistake.

A clergyman named Powell was convicted of fraud at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday, and before sentence was passed, his counsel handed in a written statement of his career, which revealed a singular history. It attributed his fall entirely to the "unconquerable love of drink." He had been engaged, he said, to be married to a wealthy widow, and everything was prepared for the ceremony, when, yielding to temptation, he became intoxicated, and "failed to be there as appointed." The match was consequently broken off, and from that hour he "rushed headlong into drink and gay company until he was quite mad." He had been in prison on charges of stealing toddy ladles, and of disappearing with his landlord's coat and watch; then he was nine months in Bethlehem; next, curate of a parish in Surrey; afterwards he underwent eighteen months' imprisonment for forgery; and then became secretary to the Male Lock Hospital, Dean-street, Soho. For the offence with which he was now charged he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

### Miscellaneous News.

**ANOTHER CAB-STRIKE** is talked of in London. A meeting of cab-proprietors and cab-drivers was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of taking measures to put an end to what is called the railway privileged cab system. It was stated by the chairman that if the monopoly of the privileged cabs were destroyed 12,000*l.* a year would be returned to the pockets of the ordinary masters and men. Resolutions were passed, having for their object the overthrow of the system.

**REDUCTION IN THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TARIFF.**—The joint committee of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have resolved to reduce the tariff for messages between London and New York on and after the 1st day of September next, from the present minimum of 5*l.* 5*s.* per message to 3*l.*, plus the land companies' charges to Valentia and beyond Plaister Cove, which will make the minimum charge for a message between London and New York 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

**COURTS OF CONCILIATION.**—At a special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday the request of two deputations recently made to them respecting the establishment of courts of conciliation were considered, and a resolution adopted thereon. The Chamber says,—"That, the Chamber having considered the proposition of the Manchester and Salford Trades' Council and of the Free Labour Registration Society, requesting the Chamber to assist in the formation of a court of arbitration in cases of trade disputes, desires to express its readiness to comply with their wishes. At the same time, the Board desires to state that the Chamber cannot recognise or approve interests apart from the general good, and wishes to guard itself against any expression of approval of rules and regulations formed solely to promote sectional interests, and hinder the free exercise of skill and industry among the working classes."

**ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.**—There is a project on foot for decorating the external area of St. Paul's-churchyard. At present we see a heap of grave-stones here and there, some poor scraggy turf struggling for existence, and some unsightly, moss-grown paving-stones. It is proposed to plant and cultivate the graveyard portions; to place a drinking-fountain instead of an exhausted, old-fashioned parish pump; to erect an architectural memorial where "Paul's Cross" once stood; and to ornament the western approach with statuary. A permanent committee has been formed, consisting of the rector and churchwardens of St. Faith's parish, with several inhabitants of St. Paul's-churchyard.

**MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.**—Mr. Bright was present on Friday evening at a dinner party given by the Mayor of Birmingham (Mr. Avery) to about 170 of the leading inhabitants. Mr. Avery is a Conservative, and several Conservatives were present. In the course of the evening the Mayor gave the health of Mr. Bright in very eulogistic terms. Mr. Bright responded at some length, stating that he should avoid party allusions, but that there were many topics deserving to be discussed on such occasions. It was satisfactory to know that the Reform question had been settled, and gratifying to him to find that, though his views had been formerly reviled, yet in the end the Prime Minister had accepted his doctrines in full. He had even heard that some Conservatives were prepared to grant the Ballot to large constituencies. Turning to the Irish question, he said there was a sensibly better feeling amongst the Catholic population, who began to feel that Parliament was honestly desirous of investigating grievances. There was a general feeling that the Irish Church was as good as gone, but the land question and some other matters would require serious consideration. Mr. Bright went on to say that the reduction of the public expenditure would press itself on the new Parliament, and contended that much of our pauperism was attributable to the weight of taxation. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to future legislators to smooth the path for our children, and to enable them to make progress towards a brighter and a happier day.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.**—The Earl of Clarendon, in distributing the prizes at Leamington College on Saturday, spoke at some length on public school reform. Justifying the present movement against the classics, the noble earl said we had not so much to deal with the brilliant few who were born great, and who would be great whether or not they went to school. Eton, Harrow, and Westminster were but incidents in the boy life of a Wellington, a Canning, a Peel, a Southey, a Byron, a Palmerston, a Russell, and others whom he might mention. We had to do with the mediocre many—the vast majority, who were without genius, whose talent was moderate and industry small, but with whom education was the necessary of life, the only means by which they could earn not only distinction but bread. How were we to deal with the multitude? When it came to the place where it was told it was to be fitted for its multifarious future occupations, it was told that the making of Latin verses was the one thing needful. The multitude was set down to compose verses in a language with which it was not conversant, upon subjects for which it did not care, and in imitation of poets of whom it had scarcely read a dozen pages. Three or four years of the multitude's life was passed in frantic efforts to find epithets of a certain size fitted for places of certain dimensions. It was merely necessary to state the practice to pronounce a verdict of absurdity. The desirable thing was that the boy should learn that which the man would be glad to have learnt.

**A MARRIED WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HER OWN PROPERTY.**—The select committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Married Women's Property Bill was referred, have agreed to a special report, although, from the lateness of the session, they have not been able to conclude their inquiry. The legal evidence taken by the committee shows that the courts of common law and the courts of equity administer two distinct systems of law with reference to this subject, and are guided by entirely different principles. In the former the married woman is not, in respect of property, recognised as having a legal existence independent of her husband, whereas, on the other hand, the courts of equity have been occupied from a very early period in elaborating a system under which the wife may, by ante-nuptial arrangement, escape from the severity of the common law. But, much as they have done to mitigate the common law, these courts have failed in many respects, through fear of pushing their decisions to a legitimate conclusion. Evidence has also been given as to the effect of the law which gives the wife's earnings to her husband, and numerous cases of hardship were proved. Reference is made to the changes which have taken place in the laws of the United States and Canada (formerly assimilated to those of England), giving to women the rights and liabilities of property owners, after as well as before marriage, and the changes are stated to be everywhere beneficial. Looking, therefore, to the experience of those countries, and to the general tendency of the provisions of equity, the committee is of opinion that a change in the law of this country, with reference both to the property and earnings of married women, is necessary. It does not, however, appear to be necessary to make any alteration in the liability of a husband to maintain his wife in consequence of such a change in the law with regard to the property of married women. But other questions of importance arise in settling the details of an Act of Parliament on the subject, relating principally to the liability of mothers to support their children, and to the rights of married women to make contracts; but, for want of time and opportunity to enter into a full investigation of these matters, the committee recommend the appointment of a select committee in the next session of Parliament for further inquiry.

**ANOTHER BUBBLE BURST.**—An exciting meeting of the shareholders of the Credit Foncier of England took place on Wednesday, which was chiefly conspicuous for the absence of Mr. Albert Grant, the late governor of the company, and member for Kidderminster. The Credit Foncier has managed somehow to weather the money crisis until now; but just when other companies which had been in difficulties begin to see daylight, the Credit Foncier takes a deeper plunge into the darkness. It has been long known, of course, from the reports of the directors, that the capital of the company was locked up in investments not likely to prove successful, or even to yield interest; and the business of the association has been practically confined to working itself out of its difficulties. The process by which the capital has been so squandered was exposed by Mr. Mowatt, the new chairman, with perfect frankness. He showed how, for floating the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles, the parent company was to receive a commission of 366,800*l.* But this, of course, was not received in cash, and has proved illusory; while the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles was composed to a great extent of the shareholders of the Credit Foncier, who were thus deluded with a show of profits out of their own pockets. Mr. Mowatt laid the blame of transactions of this kind upon the mode in which directors were remunerated. A sufficient sum not being allowed them openly, they had recourse to other modes, and in the case of the Credit Foncier had the privilege of receiving commissions on profits. The managing director had also his commission on profits, and the temptation of the large offer of the companies desirous to be floated was too much for the men placed in such a position. The directors have somehow managed to get their commissions in more substantial paper than debentures and bills; but the shareholders are left with their capital locked up, their ready cash gone, and their debentures and bills unsaleable. Mr. Grant has, it

seems resigned; and the company, which was his own creation, and has trusted in his guidance up to a very recent period, is left to find other guides out of the labyrinth. Could any other result have been anticipated than financial failure for projects so destitute of all elements of success?—*Star*.

**CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.**—The following is a copy of a Parliamentary paper issued on Saturday, containing the names of all the persons to whom pensions have been granted between the 20th June, 1867, and the 20th June, 1868, and charged upon the civil list, and the amount of the grant:—Miss Emily Southwood Smith, 60*l.*, in consideration of the valuable and gratuitous services of her father, the late Dr. Southwood Smith, in the cause of sanitary reform; Mrs. Anne Warne Robertson, 100*l.*, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Joseph Robertson, LL.D., to literature generally, but especially in the illustration of the "Ancient History of Scotland"; Dame Louisa Ellis, 60*l.*, in consideration of the services of the late Sir Samuel Ellis, Lieutenant-General in the Royal Marines; Mrs. Mary Maconochie, 60*l.*, in recollection of the services of her husband, the late Captain Maconochie, R.N., in connection with the improvement of prison discipline; Mrs. Sarah Faraday (widow) and Miss Jane Barnard (niece) of the late Professor Faraday, 150*l.*, in consideration of the services rendered by him to chemical science; Miss Cecilia Kitto, Mrs. Feroza Quennell, Miss Helen Rhoda Kitto, and Miss Frances Edith Tracy Kitto, 100*l.*, in consideration of the services of their father, the late John Kitto, D.D., as a critical and theological writer; Miss Eliza Hincks, Miss Anna Frances Hincks, and Miss Bertha Hincks, 100*l.*, in consideration of the services of their father, the late Edward Hincks, D.D., as an oriental scholar; Dame Jane Kerk Brewster, 200*l.*, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to science by her late husband, Sir David Brewster; Mr. John Charles Warrington Leech, 50*l.*, in consideration of the attainments of his father, the late John Leech, as an artist; Miss Ada Rose Leech, 50*l.*, in consideration of the attainments of her father, the late John Leech, as an artist; Mrs. Margaret Oliphant Wilson Oliphant, 100*l.*, in consideration of her contributions to literature; Miss Maria Susan Rye, 70*l.*, in consideration of her services to the public in promoting, by emigration and otherwise, the amelioration of the condition of working women; Mr. George Thomas Dee, F.R.S., in consideration of his attainments as a civil engineer. The total amount granted during the year is 1,200*l.*

**ARRIVAL OF WILD ANIMALS.**—Mr. Frank Buckland, in *Land and Water*, gives, upon the authority of Mr. William Jamrach, son of the well-known animal dealer, the following account of one of the largest consignments of wild animals that ever arrived in Europe. A traveller, named M. Casanova, went some ten months since to Kassala, in Upper Nubia, on the confines of Abyssinia, for the purpose of collecting live animals. He succeeded so well in his undertaking that he got together thirty-two elephants, eight giraffes, twenty antelopes, sixteen buffaloes, two specimens of rhinoceros, one hippopotamus, twelve hyenas, four lions, four ostriches, twelve hornbills, two adjutants, one bustard, and a number of small birds. With this "little lot" he started across the desert for Suakim, on the Red Sea. The elephants, giraffes, antelopes, and ostriches walked the whole journey, with straps round their necks, some in tow of camels. All the other beasts were carried in cages lashed to camels. M. Casanova having brought with him iron bars, which were made into suitable cages on the spot, as the animals were brought in by the hunters. The staff for the portage of his collection was therefore very large. It consisted of 300 Arabs, ninety-five camels, and eighty goats, the latter being required to supply milk for the hippopotamus and the two young rhinoceroses. He had also to carry a large supply of water for the other animals. He was six weeks on the march from Kassala to Suakim, and, to add to his cares, a poisonous fly bit him in the temple, causing him a wound that nearly blinded him. He arrived at Suakim with most of his animals in good health, and transported them in a steamer to Suez. He lost many animals during this voyage by the heat, and his stock of elephants was reduced to sixteen. The two largest elephants, which were nearly full grown and had tusks between three and four feet long, had got loose from the keepers while crossing the desert and escaped. Between Suez and Alexandria five young elephants were killed by accident. A Alexandria the beasts were put on board ship, the elephants, ostriches, &c., being hoisted on slings. All this was done without any accident. Landing at Trieste, the elephants were driven through the streets to the station, the ostriches, antelopes, &c., following the elephants wherever they went. A journey of three days and three nights, including stoppages, brought the precious cargo to Hamburg, and, the muster-roll being called, poor Mr. Casanova found that his valuable property had suffered sadly by death and accident between Nubia and Hamburg. The following is a list of the survivors:—Eleven elephants, five giraffes, six antelopes, no buffaloes, one rhinoceros, no hippopotamus, twelve hyenas, no lions, seven hornbills, two adjutants, and four ostriches. Mr. Jamrach has now two elephants and a giraffe. By far the most valuable of all the animals is the rhinoceros. It is one of the two-horned species (*Rhinoceros Africanus*). Though young it is a fine healthy animal. It differs much from the Indian rhinoceros. The lower lip is pointed to such a degree that the German keeper remarked that "he looked like a young elephant that had not grown his trunk." This animal has not been seen in Europe alive since the time of the Romans. The price is 1,000*l.*

## Literature.

MR. COX'S LECTURES ON  
ECCLESIASTES.\*

We are glad that Mr. Cox, already known by his little volume on "The Private Letters of St. Paul and St. John" as a faithful expositor of Scripture, has published this "Commentary for Laymen on the Book Ecclesiastes." It is high time that students of the English Bible, with neither time to read nor lore to appreciate the more ambitious commentaries, should know that, in the opinion of the most learned modern Hebraists, it is a matter of historical certainty that this book belongs to the rabbinical, and not to the royal, period of Judaism. The doctrine of "reserve in preaching" is carried much too far when it leads ministers, for fear of shocking prejudice, to refrain from throwing the light of the latest scholarship on the pages of inspiration. The tradition that Solomon was the author of Ecclesiastes has always been confronted with the difficulty that the historical allusions in it belong to the period of the captivity in Babylon. Fuller acquaintance with Hebrew philology discloses the fact that the book contains many grammatical forms and turns of phraseology peculiar to later Hebrew, and wholly unknown to the language in its early purity.

"To scholars deeply versed in the niceties of oriental languages, the most convincing proof of the comparatively modern date and authorship of this book is to be found in its words, and idioms, and style. The base forms of Hebrew, and the large intermixture of foreign terms, phrases, and turns of speech which characterize it,—these, with the absence of the nobler rhythmic forms native to the purer Hebrew poetry, are to them a conclusive demonstration that it was written during the Rabbinical period,—at a time long subsequent to that Augustan age in which Solomon lived and wrote. The Critics and Commentators whose names stand highest tell us that it would be just as easy for them to believe that Hooker wrote Blair's Sermons, or that Shakespeare wrote the plays of Sheridan Knowles, or that Lord Bacon wrote Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy'—and improbability itself can hardly be stretched beyond that point—as to believe that King Solomon wrote Ecclesiastes. And, of course, on such questions as these, we can only defer to the verdict of men who have made them the study of their lives."

The philological argument, absolutely decisive as it is to philologists, can, of course, be fully estimated only by them. Mr. Cox cites them as a jury of "experts"; the historical and psychological arguments he presents for the independent judgment of any intelligent reader. The social condition described in the book is not that of the Hebrew monarchy in its glory: it is that of the close of the Captivity. The "son of David" here depicted is not the Solomon of the Book of Kings, he is the Solomon of Rabbinical tradition. Mr. Cox's conclusion is that the book is not a history, but a philosophic drama; "not written by Solomon, nor in his reign; but by a Rabbi of a long-subsequent period, who, by a dramatic impersonation of the experiences of Solomon, or of his own experiences combined with the Solomonic traditions, sought to carry comfort and instruction to his oppressed countrymen." On the whole, we conclude that, in this book, Solomon is taken as the Hebrew type of "wisdom—the wisdom which is based on large varied experience; and that this experience is here dramatised for the instruction of a people who, from first to last, from the fable of Jotham to the parables of our Lord, were accustomed to receive moral instruction in "fictitious and dramatic forms."

The artificial hypothesis which makes the main intent of Ecclesiastes political—to soothe the Jews in their captivity by pointing a contrast between them and their heathen masters—finds no favour with Mr. Cox. He observes political significance in the proverbs of the tenth chapter, but rightly affirms a far broader purpose in the book as a whole. The colouring may be often local and temporary; but the experience depicted is universal. Ecclesiastes shows us a man seeking how he shall live to purpose and satisfaction, and finding such a life only in cheerfully doing his duty, animated by faith in God's righteous rule. The book thus takes its place among the poems of all nations; so many of which are concerned with the same question, and reach the same solution, if they reach any solution at all. The title of the volume, "The Quest of the Chief Good,"—the *Summum Bonum*—suggests that the problem of "the Preacher" is the problem of classic philosophy; and the frequent quotations from modern literature with which Mr. Cox's expositions are so fittingly adorned, many of them un-

distinguished by citation marks because they are so familiar to the English ear, shew how much our own literature is in spirit and aim at one with the Hebrew drama. We have no doubt that Mr. Cox has taken the right standpoint for the contemplation of this book; the only standpoint for the perception of its artistic completeness and its high moral teaching.

Mr. Cox follows, not slavishly but in the main, the lead of Dr. Ginsburg in the interpretation of Ecclesiastes. His translation is founded on Ginsburg's, whose division of the Book into sections is also adopted here. In four directions, "the Preacher" is represented as seeking after satisfaction in life. He fails to satisfy his heart "in Wisdom and Pleasure"; "in Devotion to the Affairs of Business"; "in Wealth and in the Golden Mean"; his Quest is achieved in a wise use and a wise enjoyment of the present life, combined with a "steadfast faith in the life to come." These four parts, with a "Prologue, in which the 'problem of the book is indirectly stated';" and an "epilogue, in which the problem of the 'book is conclusively solved,'" constitute the drama. The volume is well arranged, and really illustrated by a marginal index of topics. The introduction contains a brief and graphic history of the Captivity, of which full use is made in the subsequent expositions. Then follows the "new translation," carefully done, and on the whole well done, though we should have preferred in some places a more literal rendering, and in others an adherence to the common English version. The "exposition" is twofold; first, a comment on the inspired text, with so much of amplification and detail as is needed to present "the Preacher's" thought; and then an admirable "application" of the lessons of the sacred text to the details of modern life. We would add that the book is well printed, and attractive in form and typography.

We cannot do better, after this description of Mr. Cox's aim and method, than append a couple of extracts; one illustrative of his power of exposition, another of his power of appeal. The figures in the 12th chapter, depicting death, are apprehended by him as belonging to the image of a storm at evening; and after describing an oriental city, with its palace, door-keepers, slave-girls at the mills, inquisitive ladies, and gentlemen at their feasts, he proceeds,—

"Now suppose that the day on which we rambled through the city had been lowering and boisterous; that heavy rain had fallen, obscuring all the lights of heaven; and that as the evening drew on, the thick clouds, instead of dispersing, had returned after the rain, so that setting sun and rising moon, and the growing light of stars, were all blotted from view (v. 2). The tempest, long in gathering, breaks on the city; the lightnings flash through the darkness, making it more hideous; the thunder crashes and rolls above the roofs; the tearing rain beats at all lattices and floods all roads. If we cared to abide the pelting of the storm we should have before us the very scene which the preacher here depicts: 'The keepers of the house' (the guards and porters) would 'quake.' 'The men of power' (the official superiors) would 'writhe' and tremble with apprehension. The maids at the mill would 'stop,' because one or other of the two women whom it took to work the heavy mill-stone had been frightened from her task by the gleaming lightning and the pealing thunder. The ladies looking out of their lattices would be driven back into the darkest corners of the inner rooms of the harem. Every door would be closed and barred, lest robbers, availing themselves of the darkness and its terrors, should creep in (v. 3). 'The noise of the mills' would grow faint, because the threatening tumult had 'greatly diminished' the number of the grinding-maids. The strong-winged 'swallow,' lover of wind and tempest, would fly to and fro with shrieks of joy, while the delicate 'song-birds' would hurry to the shelter of their nests and caves. The gentlemen of the house would lose all gust for their delicate cakes and fruits; 'the almond would be despised, the locust loathed, and even the stimulating caper-berry provoke no appetite,' fear being a singularly unwelcome and disappetizing guest at a feast. In short, the whole people, stunned and confused by the awful and stupendous majesty of a tropical storm, would be 'affrighted' at 'the terrors' which came flaming from 'the height' of heaven to confront them 'in their way' (verses 4, 5).

"Such and so terrible is the tempest that at times sweeps over an eastern city. Such and so terrible, adds the preacher, is death to the goddess and sensual. They are carried away as by a storm; the wind riseth and snatches them out of their place."

The tendency of "devotion to business," "to make worship formal and insincere," is thus dwelt on in practical application of Ecclesiastes v. 1—7.

"In the English temple, I fear, that which would first strike an unaccustomed observer would be the fact that very few men of business are there. They are 'conspicuous by their absence,' or, at lowest, noted for an only occasional attendance. The Hebrew temple was crowded with men—the women being relegated to some obscure nook; in the English temple it is the other sex which predominates. But glance at the men who are there. Do you see no signs of weariness and perfunctoriness? Do you hear no vows which will never be paid, and which they do not intend to pay when they make them? no prayers which go beyond any candid and honest expression of their desire? Do you not feel that many of them are making an unwilling sacrifice to

the decencies and proprieties instead of worshipping God and nerving themselves for the difficulties of obedience to the Divine law? Listen: they are saying, 'Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we bless Thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life; but above all for Thine inestimable love in the redemption (sic) of our Lord Jesus Christ, for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory.' But are these marvellous spiritual benefits 'above all' else to them? Do they care for the 'means of grace' as much even as they care for the state of the market, or for 'the hope of glory' as much as for success in business? Which is most in their thoughts, in their lives, in their aspirations; for which they will take most pains and make most sacrifices—for (what they mean by the beautiful phrase 'all the blessings of this life,' or for that sacred and crowning act of Divine mercy, 'the redemption' by which men are taught to trust the fatherly forgiving love of God?

"What is it that makes their worship formal and insincere? It is the very cause which, as the preacher tells us, produced the like evil effects among the Jews. They come into the temple with pre-occupied hearts. Their thoughts are distracted by the cares of life even as they bow in worship."

Mr. Cox's style is, in general, pure; but we regret to notice some offences against good taste. We do not like the class affectation of the phrase "many of us" in the note to p. 4; the reference to Mr. Tupper, in our first quotation, is unworthy of the volume; so too is the egotism of the note on p. 268; one of the notes on p. 73 is both indelicate and absurd. We have also observed some editorial lapses in the latter half of the volume—two of them in Latin quotations—which apparently betoken undue haste in publication. Unfortunately the erring notes abide in the volume, and are of equal authority with the more thoughtful text. And Mr. Cox's text is too good, too valuable to be so disfigured.

## THE DAWN OF THERAPEUTICS.\*

This new periodical is a sign of the times. It indicates the growth of the consciousness that Medical Science and the Healing Art are and have been too widely separated—that diseases are more studied than methods of treating them, and faith in drugs is in many quarters almost extinct. The *Practitioner* is to be devoted to the neglected and unpopular department of medical science which concerns itself with the actual management of disease and its cure by medicine and general treatment. We greet this most strange and unprecedented venture in medical journalism with welcome and respect, and most sincerely trust that it may be now entering upon a long and useful career. The field is a wide one. There are plenty of diseases for which ordinary medical science has no recognised remedies at all. There are hundreds of remedies about which the books of *Materia Medica* can only tell us, in a vague, general, and most useless way, that they are Stimulants, or Sedatives, or Narcotics, or Tonics, or Evacuants, or (vaguest of all) Alteratives. It is surely time that the medical profession should earnestly set to work, and bring the neglected and uncomprehended drugs about which we know nothing, to the neglected diseases about which we know everything except how to treat them.

The best paper in the first number, is one by Dr. Russell Reynolds, on the uses of Bromide of Potassium. He points out, with admirable lucidity and clearness of pathological discrimination, certain diseases (or rather classes of disease) in which this drug may be serviceable. He does not, however, tell us, what any real science of therapeutics must tell us, how the uses and properties of this salt have been discovered and investigated. He mentions a good number of diseases in which it is not useful, thereby suggesting the inquiry how he came to find out so many of these barren negative facts. Was it by giving the medicine, in the cases indicated, on the speculation that it might do good, precautions being of course taken (what?) that it should not do any harm? If this was the method of investigation adopted (and no other is suggested) we must protest against it as most unsatisfactory and unscientific. Patients have a perfect right to object to being made the subjects of doubtful experiments. They have a right to claim of science that no drug should be brought to them till its properties have been investigated and its uses ascertained. Let the *Practitioner* then take this most obvious and elementary problem in hand—how to find out all about a drug before bringing it into the sick room—how to anticipate the cases in which it will not be useful, so as to avoid the certain waste of time and possible risk involved in giving it to such cases. Common sense as well as humanity demand this, and if therapeutic science has never fairly fronted this problem, it is self-condemned, and the scepticism, almost amounting to contempt for drug-treatment, entertained by so many eminent medical authorities, is abundantly justified.

\* *The Practitioner*; a Monthly Journal of Therapeutics; Edited by Dr. ANSTIE and Dr. LAWSON. London: Macmillan.

\* *The Quest of the Chief Good: Expository Lectures on the Book Ecclesiastes, with a New Translation.* By SAMUEL COX. A Commentary for Laymen. London: Arthur Miall.

This question is still more pertinent to Dr. Anstie's paper on the "hypodermic injection" of remedies, i.e., administering medicine, not through the mouth, but by squirting a small quantity, the nozzle of a finely-pointed syringe being inserted beneath the skin. Dr. Anstie gives a list of drugs thus used, and places an asterisk against those found useful; the rest, he says, proved either inert or superfluous. They are as follows:—Opium, morphia,\* codeia, atropine and its sulphate,\* veratrine,\* caffeine,\* camphor,\* Indian hemp,\* strychnine,\* aconitine, quinine,\* podophyllin, prussic acid,\* corrosive sublimate,\* arsenic,\* woorara,\* nicotine,\* conia,\* digitalis,\* and Tartar emetic.\* From this list it appears that Dr. Anstie has injected beneath the skin, without doing any good to his grateful and long-suffering patients by it, the following drugs—opium, atropine, aconitine, and podophyllin. He does not say whether he has not sometimes also injected the others without good result—probably he has. Would he venture to narrate these negative results to a respectable unprofessional audience? We do not say he deserves to be hissed, but it is evidently very probable that he would meet with some such reception if he ventured the recital under the conditions supposed. Surely a true science would blush to have to make such confessions as these—no loyal son of science could stand by a bedside and say, "Here is the *corpus vile* on which I performed 'that experiment.'" We need hardly say that we are far from wishing to say anything disrespectful of Dr. Anstie, who is, we are persuaded, as excellent and humane a man as he is a patient and accomplished investigator. The reproach falls not on any one man but upon the method of inquiry which the reigning medical science has adopted. We are persuaded that this most unsatisfactory state of things cannot last much longer. A journal like the *Practitioner* will doubtless do much towards reforming such abuses, and discovering a better way. There are indications, not to be mistaken, that more innocent methods of ascertaining the uses of drugs are likely soon to be resorted to—indeed, are already to some extent pursued. And we are persuaded that as soon as the proper mode of investigating the properties and uses of medicines is ascertained and fairly recognised, the *Practitioner* will not be the one solitary journal devoted to therapeutics. For, according to any just conception of medical science all other branches should be subordinate to the supreme scientific art of healing represented by therapeutics. Unless medical art is a delusion it must be so. Meanwhile we welcome the *Practitioner*: it begins well, for it announces, as its high and honourable purpose, the attempt to give to therapeutics the place of pre-eminence which it is entitled to hold.

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Irish Church Question.* A Parochial Sermon. By Rev. J. LLEWELLYN DAVIES, M.A. (Macmillan.) We presume that the reason for publishing this sermon is to be found in the fact that very few sermons are likely to be published by clergymen of the Established Church, advocating as this does the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Davies would personally prefer an extension rather than an abolition of the endowment principle in Ireland, and would endow all varieties of Protestants as well as Roman Catholics with equal impartiality. Such a procedure would, we think, bring the whole system of government patronage of churches into contempt. Indeed, the very advocacy of the indiscriminate endowment of all varieties of conflicting and incompatible creeds appears to us likely to be accepted by the majority of Englishmen as a *reductio ad absurdum* of the system on which the English Establishment itself rests. Mr. Davies claims disestablishment as a measure of justice to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and argues very forcibly in favour of justice as a simpler and safer principle of action than religion, whenever there appears to be a conflict between the two. This is a well-known and characteristic Broad-Church doctrine, with which all readers of Mr. Maurice's writings are familiar. We are glad to receive so plain and bold a declaration in favour of Liberal legislation and justice to Ireland from a clergyman of Mr. Davies's standing and influence.

*Church Prospects and Church Duties.* A Sermon preached at St. Martin's Church, Leicester. By DAVID JAMES VAUGHAN, M.A. (Macmillan.) Mr. Vaughan thinks that the approaching downfall of the Irish Church Establishment and the augmented power of democracy must be taken as signs of coming changes of a sweeping and organic character in the English Church, and desires the Church of England to front the future and prepare for it by building free and open churches without pew-rents, by introducing third services in addition to the regular morning and evening services, with a sermon only and a few prayers and hymns, by enforcing such discipline as would prevent benefited clergymen treating their livings as sinecures, by adding

to the clergy supply 'in crowded districts, by opening the ministry to the people and [giving opportunity to members of the working classes to become clergymen. We cannot profess to be very sanguine as to the advantage to be gained by some of these changes; but we most heartily sympathise with the tendency which is manifested by so many clergymen of influence to descend from their pedestal of exclusiveness and respectability, and enter into alliance and co-operation with the people, and even with Dissenters. Mr. Vaughan withholds his own opinion as to the propriety of disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church from what we consider a mistaken courtesy to those among his hearers whose opinion differs from his own. We do not believe that a plain and outspoken avowal of individual belief is likely to offend any hearers except those entirely outside the sphere of the preacher's influence. Those within that sphere are likely to be interested and benefited by close and unfettered contact with the inmost individuality of their pastor's mind and character even when their own preconceived notions are thereby subjected to some friction.

*On the Written Word, &c.* By the Rev. J. OSWALD DYKES, M.A. (Strahan.) This little work consists, in the first place, of a thoughtful and sensible essay on the mode in which the original revelation becomes fixed in documents, and so transmitted to succeeding ages and generations. We do not think the author realises clearly the distinction between Revelation and Scripture. He seems to regard the former as the Word of God spoken, and the latter as the Word of God written. Now it is very important to distinguish between Divine revelation and human speech or language (and all speech is human), and to keep in view the fact that no words, whether spoken or written, can possibly be in themselves revelation. They can at best be only the representation or record of a revelation, which itself speaks not to the ear or eye, but to the heart and spirit of a man. Mr. Dyke catches sight of this truth when he describes the various methods of Divine teaching—by symbol, song, rites, types, national polity, priestly oracles, civil and ecclesiastical institutions, &c. (p. 17); but he loses his hold on it when his imagination ceases to be active, and his intellect endeavours to frame logical definitions (p. 11). On the whole, the essay gives a just and instructive view of the mode in which the Word of God is fixed and preserved in the Scripture records and teachings. The rest of the book consists of three short papers, which have been published in a colonial periodical, on "The Influence of Worship upon 'Life'"; "How to make the Common Holy"; and "More Devout than Godly." In all these there is a justness of thought and earnestness of intent which gives them real value and interest. They may supply suitable musing for one or two spare half-hours, when the reader's mind is searching for profitable meditation, but is not disposed to brace itself to any vigorous intellectual effort.

*Selden's Table Talk.* Carefully edited by EDWARD ARBER. (London: Alexander Murray.) A seasonable reprint of a valuable collection of wise and weighty sayings by the learned and thoughtful Selden, "carefully 'edited,' as we are willing to acknowledge, though we prefer to find it out for ourselves, by Mr. Arber. In the Long Parliament of 1640, Selden sat for Oxford University. He adhered, on the whole, to the Parliamentary side in "the great Rebellion;" his strong and independent judgment, while strongly biased in favour of Constitutionalism, being too well disciplined and informed to accept the monstrous dogmas concerning Divine right which were professed by the adherents of the Royal party. His Table-talk is full of choice and excellent wisdom, which, like good wine, is only ripened and matured by age. We trust this cheap reprint (it is only a shilling) will be widely circulated.

*The Herald of Health.* Mr. Burns, of Camberwell, the proprietor of "The Progressive Library," whatever that may be, is the English agent for this very progressive American journal, which "advocates a higher type 'of manhood, physically, intellectually, and morally.'" There is a good deal of sound popular teaching in this journal on physiology and hygiene. Henry Ward Beecher contributes a characteristic paper on "Men's 'Plans in Life'"; Mrs. Dr. Gleason, of the "Elmira 'Water Cure,'" discourses, with much good sense and Christian wisdom, on "A Happy Home." There are plenty of scraps, and cuttings, and tit-bits—moral religious, medical, sentimental, humorous—and a commendable absence of the wild, dreamy, or communistic speculations which American M.D.'s and Reformers of both sexes are apt to indulge in.

*The Book of Psalms, rendered into Common English Metre.* (London: Nisbet and Co.) This is a metrical translation of the Book of Psalms, very much like the Scotch version. To Scotchmen the Book of Psalms in metre is consecrated by constant use in worship and all kinds of hallowed associations, and they are, consequently, unconscious of the grotesque character of many of the verses, written as they are in the crudest style of inharmonious doggerel. The version before us is almost as grotesque, and as it is not likely ever to come into household or church use it will probably be turned very soon into waste paper. If the Psalms are to be used in their original form, without any curtailment or adaptation, we very much prefer the Anglican style of singing them in unadorned prose to musical chants. The rhythmical roaring of the Gregorians which are so much

admired, and almost adored, by the High Church party, is utterly distasteful to us. Such a version as that before us is neither fit to be said nor sung, and we would strongly urge the translator not to waste his time by any attempt to complete his work, so far as he considers it unfinished. It does not matter where we open it, it is all hideous; but here is the first that comes, and it is rather above the average than below it:—

"For in the courts that appertain  
Unto Thy house of pray'r,  
One day alone is better than  
A thousand days elsewhere.  
A door I rather would keep in  
The loved House of my God,  
Than have in tents of wickedness  
The place of mine abode."

This has all the cataleptic stiffness and horrible accuracy of a bad photograph, the more objectionable because it is undeniably like the original which it perverts.

*The Poetical Works of Longfellow.* "The Chandos Classics." (London: Warne.) All Longfellow's poetical writings for a shilling, except the translation of Dante, of which only a specimen is given. The type is clear, the paper fairly good, the binding as strong as a stiff wrapper will allow. An edition of this kind, which may find access to every household, is a fitting welcome to the genial American singer who is now visiting us. We suppose that most readers are occasionally disposed to "skip" in reading Longfellow, but there are among his poems, especially the shorter ones, certain choice utterances of pious, tender, pathetic sentiment which are inexpressibly precious, and if it were only for the sake of these, this edition deserves to be circulated broadcast throughout the country.

*The Rivulet.* By T. T. LYNOH. Third edition, enlarged. (Longman.) We are glad to welcome a new edition of Mr. Lynoh's exquisite collection of sacred songs, enlarged to almost double its original dimensions—for while this edition contains a hundred and sixty-seven sacred poems, the former editions had only a hundred. We gave our impressions of the "Rivulet" when it originally appeared, nearly thirteen years ago, and we need therefore only add that the supplementary poems are fully equal to those originally published. Indeed, many of the new hymns will by some persons be considered as, in some respects, superior to the old ones, because not even the most unscrupulous and rancorous assailant could venture to say what was so virulently urged by some foolish and malignant critics when the "Rivulet" first appeared, that these hymns are deficient in evangelical sentiment and allusion. There are a number of beautiful hymns referring to the birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of our Lord, and in all of them there are traces of a mind thoroughly penetrated and inspired by Christian truths and the facts of Gospel history. We know by experience that these hymns are as suitable for singing as for meditative reading. Some of them are especial favourites with certain little children whom we have the best and most potent of all reasons for wishing to admire and love what is beautiful and holy. We are persuaded that many of these hymns will find a permanent place in English sacred songs. We are glad to find that many modern collections have borrowed from the "Rivulet," and that some of the best of these "hymns for heart and voice" are sung by Christian worshippers far and wide. For a specimen we quote No. 133, entitled "Immanuel."

"Why stooped the Majesty on high?  
Why spake so simply the All-wise?  
How came Omnipotence to sigh?  
Why wept the joy of all the skies?

Shall, then, the Father all things know,  
Except the children's want and pain?  
And in His heart all sunshine glow,  
Except the sunshine after rain?

And all great things may He perform  
Save greatly fill a humble part?  
And rule, but never feel, the storm  
That buffets us in face and heart?

And may He in abstrusest lore  
Teach angels His eternal sway,  
But never come to our own door  
To give us comfort for the day?

Day's burden off, its labours done,  
Poor lodging at the weary end  
Had He, of gold and silver none,  
A needy man, and all men's friend.

Be glad, the world of toils and scorn  
But perfects him whom first it mars;  
O love Him for His crown of thorns,  
Then praise Him for His crown of stars."

*The Saturday Half-Holiday Guide to London and the Environs* (Kent and Co., Paternoster-row) contains a very terse and serviceable description of the various open-air resorts and free national exhibitions in and around the metropolis, for the use of holiday-makers in search of healthful recreation. With this cheap little guide in hand, no one need be at a loss how to bestow his leisure on Saturday afternoons. It is no mere compilation, but a brochure prepared with evident care, and we have been surprised at the fulness of original information we have found packed in so small a compass.

*Ideas of the Day on Policy.* By CHARLES BUXTON, M.P. Third edition. (London: John Murray.) Mr. Buxton attempts here, and with considerable success, to give a summary view of the ideas that are at work in the national mind on various points of national policy. He does not argue about them, still less does he endeavour to decide between them, but merely states the opposite views. The book is really a series of briefs

for the counsel on both sides of the subjects discussed. The new edition has the special advantage of containing contributions from a number of the leading thinkers of the day, who have felt that their particular view of certain questions had not been brought out, and who have stated it in their own way. The book is useful as giving a general view of the course of public opinion, and may stimulate inquiry, but it will hardly help much in the formation of a positive judgment. The author has tried to be judicial, and in many cases with very satisfactory results. We fancy, however, in most cases that the champions of many of the ideas will feel that their arguments might have been more forcibly stated. On questions of religious policy, at all events, we feel that the idea of equality has scarcely received full justice, just as an extract from the *Alliance News* shows that the advocates of the Permissive Bill feel the same thing in relation to their favourite measure. It is interesting to note the change in the state of things since the first edition of the book appeared. Many of these "ideas" may now be forgotten, the controversies to which they referred being settled, and settled in the interests of progress.

*Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty.* By J. W. DE FOREST. (New York: Harper and Brothers.) We give this American book a cordial welcome. Though the war is over and a great many whose Southern proclivities were very strong are pretty well ashamed of themselves and the cause which they favoured, there are still many lingering prejudices to be removed and many errors to be corrected. The writer of the tale before us takes a very broad view of the whole subject and its various bearings, and does his work in a very intelligent and manly spirit. Like all novels which have a distinct political aim in view, it has of course decided leanings, but we believe it desires to do justice. Southerners would doubtless object to it, but it contains a statement which, on the whole, is fair enough, of the points at issue in the great struggle of the new continent. We are glad to have them put in this interesting form, for there is quite enough of incident in the story to lead the reader on without being at all wearied by the discussion on American affairs. It is not creditable to us that the views of so many on subjects of world-wide interest are so deficient in intelligence, and we are glad of any book which is likely to bring about a better result.

*Grace's Fortune.* Three Vols. (London: Strahan and Co.) There is considerable power in this book, and it would be a very interesting story if it was possible to believe in its probability, or even possibility. As there is no attempt at any violent sensationalism, it would seem as though the writer was determined to compensate for its absence by the extraordinary appearances, disappearances, and reappearances of the fortune of the heroine. The fortune, indeed, is the true heroine, for everything depends upon it, and it comes and goes in such remarkable ways that we are kept in a state of perpetual suspense until the dénouement. The unbusiness-like character of the pecuniary arrangements, and the singular liberties taken with such large sums, would, even if we had not sufficient reason beside, lead us to attribute the work to a lady. Those who have to do with its acquisition understand better the real value of money, and are not very likely to throw thousands backward and forward so readily. Despite these objections, there is a good deal to attract in the book. Sir Ralph Wedderburn hardly receives sufficient condemnation for his unprincipled and selfish conduct, or Grace for the overstrained feeling of affection and duty which led her to consent to what was a great wrong to all parties concerned; while Arnold is perhaps too highly extolled for what was after all only a simple act of justice. But little faults like these will not trouble the majority of readers, who will find this a very pleasant book for a leisure hour. If it be, as we conjecture, the work of a young writer, it gives considerable promise.

*Ups and Downs of an Old Maid's Life.* By JEMIMA COMPTON. (London: Bell and Daldy.) Short, simple, with but little incident, this is nevertheless a very effective book, and it is effective because of its perfect truthfulness. In these days, when writers injure themselves and lower the character of their art altogether by an incessant straining after sensation, it is satisfactory to find a lady who has the courage to strike out a path for herself and trust for success to the perfect naturalness of her work. This is peculiarly the case with this book. We feel, from the first, that we are in the midst of real human beings, not of mere dummies—"stuffed clothes-bags," as Carlyle would call them—introduced only to go through a particular part. There is little attempt at a plot, but with grace and simplicity the writer tells the story of a life whose vicissitudes and difficulties afford sufficient opportunity for the exercise of her art. There is a good deal of character-painting, all of which is thoroughly well done. Olivia is a fine and original character, evidently done *con amore*; Jemima herself, with her old-world habits and shrewd observations, is capital; and the sketches of the different homes of her governess-life and their inmates varied and successful. Altogether, this is a real book, with more good stuff than cartloads of popular novels.

*The Chandos Shakespeare.* (London: Fred. Warne and Co.) *The Shilling Shakespeare.* (Routledge and Co.) It is happily not incumbent on us to pronounce on the relative merits of these two wonderful editions of

Shakespeare. For quality and price they are perfect marvels, and we can have no doubt that the demand will be such as fully to reward the enterprise and spirit of both the publishers. In the getting up we see nothing to choose between the two, for each has acted upon the sound principle of securing excellence as well as cheapness. The paper is good, and if the type is small, as must necessarily be the case, it is distinct and legible. Mr. Routledge's edition has the advantage of Mr. Charles Knight's editorship. We regret that there should have been any difference about a work which is a credit to those who have undertaken it. Never was there less occasion for any feeling of the kind, for a shilling, or, as it is in numbers of cases, a tenpenny or even ninepenny Shakespeare, must command a sale sufficient to remunerate both. The circulation of both ought to be counted by hundreds of thousands.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE TRANSMISSION OF MONEY.**—An attempt is, it seems, to be made to establish a medium through which small sums of money may be securely transmitted from one part of the United Kingdom to another. Complaints have long been heard of the high charge made by the post-office for many orders, which far exceeds a fair business rate. A company is formed to send sums under 10*l.* to any part of Great Britain and Ireland at the rate of 1*d.* for 1*l.*, 2*d.* for 3*l.*, 3*d.* for 4*l.*, 4*d.* for 5*l.*, and 6*d.* for 10*l.* Of the company we know no more than any of our readers, who will see at a glance that some of the best men of business in the country are connected with it. The object, however, all can appreciate, and if the company can really establish the means of communication which it proposes, and remove a heavy tax from the remittance which an absent workman sends to his family, or a poor servant to her mother, they will deserve credit for their enterprise.—*Daily News.*

**THE NEW CONSTITUENCIES.**—The *Law Times*, by taking the number of rated householders in each borough, deducting 20 per cent. for non-residence, non-payment of rates, and other disabilities, and subtracting the number of electors on the register last year, obtains an approximate estimate of the additions the new household franchise will make to the borough constituencies. From the estimate we select the following instances:—

	Number of £10 Houses.	Number of £10 Electors.	Number of Houses below £10.	Probable addition of Electors.
Bradford ...	6,170	5,189	16,626	11,641
Halifax ...	1,988	1,788	5,705	3,995
Huddersfield ...	2,102	2,138	4,370	3,059
Kingston-on-Hull ...	7,119	5,140	12,090	8,464
Knarlesboro' ...	314	290	751	512
Leeds ...	9,337	8,485	34,978	24,480
Liverpool ...	40,079	20,584	20,454	14,319
Malton ...	497	592	726	510
Manchester ...	27,906	22,792	35,875	25,093
Merthyr Tydfil ...	1,588	1,387	12,963	9,076
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	6,827	5,618	14,390	10,072
Northallerton ...	562	452	531	371
Pontefract ...	617	652	1,829	1,290
Preston ...	2,537	2,224	9,782	6,848
Richmond ...	319	212	474	344
Ripon ...	427	349	1,053	738
Roehdale ...	1,858	1,442	5,542	3,855
Salford ...	5,061	5,468	12,808	8,968
Scarborough ...	1,965	1,437	2,245	1,572
Sheffield ...	10,160	9,136	28,334	21,333
Stockport ...	1,695	1,391	7,357	5,144
Thirsk ...	385	383	683	480
Wakefield ...	1,364	1,188	3,211	2,249
York ...	3,579	2,153	4,884	3,419

The total of new borough electors is estimated at 513,550. Of course the effect of the extension of boundaries is not taken into account.

**THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.**—Mr. German Reed's new entertainment, "Enquire Within," was given for the first time last Wednesday, and is now performed daily at the above-mentioned gallery. Mr. John Parry's part is that of a miserly old bachelor living at a marine villa with his pretty little niece (Miss Annie Sinclair), for whom, on economic grounds, he wishes to find a husband. Mrs. Reed, who always voluntarily and most good-humouredly makes herself an object for ridicule, undertakes to accomplish the old uncle's purpose, by putting a board outside the house, "This house to let, Enquire Within." This of course brings inquiring visitors, *alias* Mr. German Reed, in varying costume to the house, one of whom, a sprightly young sea captain, finds in the interesting niece his long-lost lover, and claims her as his bride. It is scarcely necessary to say that the three principal performers in their representation of the extraordinary visitors to the Marine Villa provoke repeated bursts of laughter among the audience, and in every respect act their parts well. We could not but regret, however, that in one instance Mr. Reed should have to "mock at calamity." We fancy there must be many visitors to the gallery to whom it is positively painful to see the contortions of Mr. Chirriper, the blind poet-enthusiast, so faithfully portrayed, and we should think it must be anything but pleasurable excitement to Mr. Reed himself.

**THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE AND MR. EYRE.**—An address has been issued by the executive body of the Jamaica Committee, in which they declare that the duty they undertook of exhausting all the methods afforded by the criminal law to bring Mr. Eyre's case under the cognisance of justice has now been performed. With a view to remove the misconception which has prevailed with regard to the motives and objects of this prosecution, the committee enter into an elaborate statement in justification of the course they have pursued. Although the chief object

of the prosecution has not been attained, the executive committee feel that the efforts of the Jamaica Committee have been well repaid. A great amount of sound public opinion has been called forth; and it is not unreasonable to think that this has contributed to the escape of the nation from anything which could leave a stain on its humanity or honour in the suppression of the recent disturbances in Ireland, where there were not wanting cruel and panic-stricken advocates of a proclamation of martial law. The executive committee again deny that they are answerable for the protracted duration of this prosecution. Had Mr. Eyre been advised to meet justice like his subordinates, his case would have been brought to as prompt a hearing as the cases of Gen. Nelson and Lieut. Brand. This address is signed by Mr. J. S. Mill, chairman; Mr. P. A. Taylor, treasurer; and Mr. F. W. Chesson, secretary, of the committee.

### Gleanings.

The organ of the church of St. Michael, Cornhill, is to have the electric system applied to it.

Gently the dews are o'er me stealing,—as the man said when he had five bills presented to him at one time.

With a fall of some 10*s.* or 12*s.* per qr. for wheat during the last two months, bread has only been reduced 1*d.* per gallon.

The *John Bull* states that more than 100,000 copies of Mr. Disraeli's works have been sold since he has been Prime Minister.

In the course of a trial counsel incidentally gave an easy rule for remembering and distinguishing railway signals:—

White for "right," red for "wrong,"

And green for "gently go along."

A Bradford auctioneer sold, the other day, on the day of its master's death, a donkey of fifty-three years of age, the companion, during the greatest portion of his life, of one Benjamin Keighley, aged eighty.

A gentleman who takes a common-sense view of things, being recently asked his opinion of a poetic individual, replied, "Oh, he is one of those men who have soarings after the infinite, and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pay cash."

A famous judge came late to court one day in busy session; whereat his clerk, in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," his Honour said, "and I'm the happy sire." "An infant judge?" "Oh no," said he, "as yet he's but a crier."

**ANOTHER DESCENT.**—Mule steaks and donkey outlets bid fair to drive beef and mutton, and even horseflesh, out of the Parisian meat market. According to the unanimous testimony of a "tasting committee," composed, of course, of hippophagists, "the flesh of the mule is better than that of the horse, and the flesh of the ass is better than that of the mule." The paragraph reminds one of Mr. Charles Mathews's impromptu some years ago:—

If horseflesh won't suffice to feed the masses,  
The next resource will certainly be asses;  
And heaven only knows where that will end!  
Some people won't have left a single friend.

**LONDON HOTELS.**—Few Londoners have an idea of the miseries which people are called upon to endure who are obliged to stay in London hotels. They are fleeced in the most shameless and outrageous manner. The bill for a gentleman and his daughter staying one week at a West-end hotel—a very inferior hotel, although presenting an imposing appearance to the passer-by—was lately 32*l.* 3*s.* The wines used had only cost 1*l.* out of this sum, and the total was swelled by enormous charges for every trifling article used. A few morsels of ice were sent up when specially asked for, and from 6*d.* to 9*d.* a day was charged for them. We doubt whether there is a first-rate capital in the world where so much extortion is practised, and so little comfort given, as in the great hotels which have been opened of recent years. Is it any wonder that so many strangers retain anything but pleasant recollections of London?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**ELECTIONS IN THE OLDEN TIMES.**—Mr. Cardwell, in addressing his constituents at Oxford on Thursday, told the following story, which dates, he said, from 1768, just a century ago:—"So notorious was the traffic in seats that the mayor and corporation of Oxford, in whom the right of electing the members for that important city was exclusively vested, offered to re-elect the sitting members for the sum of 7,506*l.*, which they meant to apply, not to their private purposes, but to the discharge of a corporate debt. The members having thought fit to lay the letter containing this offer before the House, the mayor and aldermen were committed to Newgate, and, after remaining imprisoned some days, were brought to the bar of the House, and discharged with a lecture from the Speaker, who gravely told them that their crime was one the enormity of which could not be exceeded. The mayor and aldermen listened to this edifying harangue with due humility, and, rising from their knees, at its conclusion, disposed of the seats to the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Abingdon."

**HOW TO BEAR HEAT.**—The excessive heat and the numerous fatalities which have attended it make it necessary to call to mind that the hours of labour and modes of recreation in this country may with advantage, and often with ease, be modified during the excessive solar temperature. From six to eleven a.m. are the favourite hours of work in India, and many of us may with great comfort and advantage at present adopt them here. Children should be allowed to sleep during the day, and should take their exercise only in the morning and evening.

This caution may be usefully applied at the watering-places, whither townspeople are now fast congregating. Inasmuch, too, as the heat begets thirst, it is well to remember that alcoholic liquors and high feeding are the great aids of the burning sun in producing sunstroke. Sir Ranald Martin relates, from his Indian experience, some striking examples of the effects of enforced abstinence among troops in warding off the fatality from sunstroke on a burning march, and others, equally well marked, of the opposite effects of indulgence. Light wines, plentifully diluted, and aerated waters, are the suitable drinks for this temperature; sulphuric acid lemonade is at once refreshing and an excellent prophylactic of diarrhoea. Colour is not nearly so efficacious in diminishing the discomfort of clothing as material, and a good large silk umbrella will save anyone from sunstroke, and all from suffering when exposed of necessity to the rays of the sun. Houses should be kept shut during the heat of the day, and the windows or blinds wetted. In this way any room may be kept comparatively cool, especially those exposed to the rays of the sun.—*British Medical Journal*.

**A LITERARY CURIOSITY.**—The following remarkable little poem is a contribution to the *San Francisco Times* from the pen of Mrs. H. A. Deming. The reader will notice that each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of a year's laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present. The number of each line refers to its author below.

## LIFE.

- 1—Why all this toll for triumphs of an hour?
- 2—Life's a short summer, man a flower.
- 3—By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
- 4—The cradle and the tomb, alas, so nigh.
- 5—To be, is better far than not to be,
- 6—Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;
- 7—But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb,
- 8—The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
- 9—Your fate is but the common fate of all;
- 10—Unmingled joys here to no man befall.
- 11—Nature to each allots his proper sphere;
- 12—Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;
- 13—Custom does often reason overrule,
- 14—And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
- 15—Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven;
- 16—They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
- 17—Sin may be clasped so close that we cannot see its face—
- 18—Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
- 19—Then keep each passion down, however dear;
- 20—Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
- 21—Her sensual snares, let faithless pleasures lay;
- 22—With craft and skill, to ruin and betray;
- 23—Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to raise,
- 24—We masters grow of all that we despise.
- 25—O, then, I renounce that impious self-esteem;
- 26—Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
- 27—Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave,
- 28—The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
- 29—What is ambition?—'tis a glorious cheat!
- 30—Only destructive to the brave and great.
- 31—What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
- 32—The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
- 33—How long we live, not years, but actions tell;
- 34—That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
- 35—Make, then, while yet we may, your God your friend,
- 36—Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
- 37—The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;
- 38—For, live we how we can, yet die we must.

- 1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewal; 6, Spenser; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Raleigh; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Davenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Quarles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Hill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

**M'PHAIL.**—July 16, at Rose Cottage, Wickford, Essex, the wife of the Rev. William M'Phail, of a daughter.  
**SOUTHCOMBE.**—July 20, at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, the wife of Richard Southcombe, Esq., of a son.  
**GRAY.**—July 21, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Gray, B.A., Blandford, Dorset, of a son.  
**PAYNE.**—July 28, Mrs. W. Payne, Market-place, Wallingford, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**YARINGTON-BALLS.**—July 14, at the Baptist Chapel, East Dereham, by the Rev. G. Sear, Peter Carter Yarrington, son of the late Peter Master Yarrington, of Norwich, to Alice Julia, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Balls, of East Dereham.  
**IRVING-ELDER.**—July 14, at the Independent Chapel, Bourne, by the Rev. G. Rogers, tutor of Mr. Spurgeon's College, the Rev. J. J. Irving, pastor of the Baptist Church, Melton Mowbray, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. O. Elder, of the former place.  
**THOMSON-LOW.**—July 15, at St. Mary's Chapel, Devizes, by the Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. B. Dawson, the Rev. James Mitchell Thomson, Presbyterian minister, of Otago, New Zealand, to Jessie, second daughter of the late John Low, M.D., of London.  
**MOORHOUSE-CRABTREE.**—July 21, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Alfred Bakes, eldest son of Mr. William Moorhouse, to Emma, only daughter of Mr. Benjamin Crabtree, of Great Horton.  
**FITCH-COTHER.**—July 21, at the Congregational Chapel, Stonehouse, by the Rev. J. C. Ramsey, Mr. James Fitch, of Malton, to Miss Cother, of Stanley Down, Stonehouse.  
**BULL-JONES.**—July 21, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. William Brook, Alfred, son of Mr. Thomas Bull, to Louisa Ann, daughter of Mr. James Towers.  
**BARLING-GODDARD.**—July 22, John Aldridge Barling, of Southampton, to Louisa Martha Goddard, eldest daughter of the late Henry Goddard, of Elm Avenue, Nottingham.

**SUNDERLAND-ELLISON.**—July 22, at St. Andrew's Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. Andrews Robinson, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Sunderland, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Simeon Ellison, all of Sandbeds, Claxton, near Bradford.

**MYERS-NUTTER.**—July 22, at St. Andrew's Chapel, Cambridge, by the Rev. W. Robinson, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Brown, of Northampton, the Rev. John Brown Myers, of Wolverhampton, to Agnes Tryphena, second daughter of Mr. James Nutter, of Cambridge.

**UHOAT-MANGER.**—July 22, at the Kingland Congregational Church, by the Rev. T. Aveling, William, eldest son of Benjamin Uhoat, Esq., of Lower Clapton, to Eleanor, fifth daughter of Mr. Manger, Esq., of Kingsland-road.

**WHITEHEAD-THORP.**—July 23, at the Friends' Meeting House, West Houghton, near Bolton, Wm. Marriage Whitehead, to Mary Ann Thorp, both of Oldham.

**ADAMS-NOBLE.**—July 23, at the Brunswick-road Baptist Church, Gloucester, by the Rev. W. Collins, Mr. J. W. Adams, second son of Mr. W. Adams, Hull, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Noble, of London, and granddaughter of the late Mrs. Mary Noble, Hull.

**FLETCHER-VERNON.**—July 28, at the Congregational Chapel, Uttoxeter, by the Rev. Jas. M. Hodgson, M.A., and the Rev. John Cooke, Mr. S. B. Fletcher, of Uttoxeter, to Mary, daughter of the late John Vernon, Esq., of Uttoxeter.

## DEATHS.

**ELLERTHORPE.**—July 15, Mr. John Ellertorpe, long known as the "Hero of the Hamber." Being an expert swimmer, he has, during the last fourteen years, saved no fewer than forty lives by his daring intrepidity.

**THOMPSON.**—July 21, at his residence, 37, Ashgrove, the Rev. Robert Thompson, Wesleyan minister, in the 66th year of his age.

**WICKS.**—July 23, in the 61st year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. James Wicks, of Head-street, Colchester.

**CROSSLEY.**—July 24, at 45, West Abbey-road, Kilburn, Mr. Richard Crossley, aged 55. Friends will please accept this intimation.

**ARMITAGE.**—July 27, at Hope Hall, Pendleton, Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Ekanah Armitage, and daughter of the late Henry Kirk, Esq., the Baves, Chapel en le Frith.

**DOBSON.**—Suddenly, at Grosvenor-square, Dublin, Ruth, the beloved wife of the Rev. S. St. N. Dobson, aged 32 years.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—THE HOUR OF DANGER.—Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in intensity and gradually grow dangerous, a condition which betrays the grossest remissness, when the pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's pills has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect, and secondly upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, July 23.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£35,814,740	Government Debt	\$11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,894,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	20,814,740
	£35,814,740		£35,814,740

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	\$14,553,000	Government Securities	£14,614,804
Reserve	3,895,390	Weight annuity	16,400,413
Public Deposits	3,189,924	Notes	11,223,630
Other Deposits	22,077,372	Gold & Silver Coin	1,223,954
Seven Day and other	535,445		
Bills	443,601,081		443,601,081

July 23, 1868.

FRANK MAY, Deputy-Chief Cashier.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 27.

The weather continues most brilliant, and great progress is being made with harvest in all near counties. To-day the supply of English wheat to market was small, and was almost exclusively of the new crop. Millers were careless operators, and the sales effected showed a reduction of 6s. per quarter from the opening quotations of the season. There was little demand for foreign, at 2s. to 2s. per quarter reduction on the prices of Monday last. Barley meets a fair sale, and is rather dearer. Beans 1s. per quarter higher. Peas firm. The arrival of oats for the week is good, but by no means so large, as that of the last three consecutive weeks. The trade for this article was rather better on Wednesday and Friday, and some advance was occasionally realised. To-day the demand has been less active, but the improvement in value has been maintained.

## CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent,	s. d.	s. d.
red, old ..	58 to 60	43 to 45
Ditto new ..	56 58	42 44
White, old ..	60 63	44 47
new ..	60 63	43 47
Foreign red ..	63 65	44 46
white ..	61 66	
<b>BARLEY—</b>		<b>RYE ..</b>
English malting ..	54 55	40 43
Chevalier ..	57 45	
Distilling ..	56 40	<b>OATS—</b>
Foreign ..	55 40	English feed ..
		potatoes ..
<b>MALT—</b>		Booth feed ..
Pale ..	—	potatoes ..
Chevalier ..	—	Irish black ..
Brown ..	54 63	white ..
		Foreign feed ..
<b>BEANS—</b>		23 28
Ticks ..	41 46	
Harrow ..	45 48	<b>FLOUR—</b>
Small ..	—	Town made ..
Egyptian ..	44 45	Country Marks ..
		Norfolk & Suffolk ..

**BREAD.**—LONDON, Saturday, July 25.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 10d.; household ditto, 7d. to 8d.

## METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, July 27.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,718 head. At the corresponding period in 1867 we received 10,252; in 1866, 16,417; in 1865, 21,100; in 1864, 14,000; and in 1863, 15,794 head. To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock, in but middling condition. The demand ruled heavy, at the late decline in the quotations. About an average number of beasts came fresh to hand from our own grazing districts; but most breeds were in very middling condition, owing to the scarcity of food in all parts of the country.

Prime stock moved off freely, and, in some instances, prices had an upward tendency. A few very superior Scots, Herefords, &c., found buyers at 5s., and the general top figure was 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 2,200 short-horns; from other parts of England, 630 various breeds; from Scotland, 31 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 40 oxen, &c. There was a large number of sheep on offer. Nearly all breeds were in steady request, at prices fully equal to Monday last. The best Down and half-breds produced quite 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. The weight of the sheep were by no means heavy. Lambs were in good supply and fair request at late rates, viz., from 6s. to 6s. per 8 lbs. Prime small calves sold at full quotations, but the demand for them was by no means active. Inferior calves were very dull, at barely stationary prices. The inquiry for pigs was very limited, and the quotations were almost nominal.

## Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	s. d.	Prime Southdown	s. d.
Second quality	3 0 to 3 2	Lambs	5 0 to 6 0
Prime large oxen	3 10 to 4 0	Large coarse calves	3 0 to 4 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 to 4 10	Prime small	4 0 to 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 to 3 8	Large hogs	3 4 to 3 8
Second quality	3 10 to 4 0	Meatam. porkers	3 10 to 4 0
Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 6		

Suckling calves, 23s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 27.

These markets are very scantily supplied with meat. On the whole, the trade is steady, at our quotations.

## Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

Inf. beef	s. d.	Inf. mutton	s. d.
Middling ditto	3 10 to 3 12	Middling ditto	3 0 to 3 2
Prime large do.	3 10 to 4 0	Prime ditto	3 10 to 4 0
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 6	Veal	3 4 to 4 4
Large pork	3 0 to 3 8	Lamb	4 0 to 4 8
Small pork	3 10 to 4 4		

## COVENT GARDEN MARKET, London, Saturday, July 25.

Heavy consignments of foreign fruit have this week reached the market, including a large cargo of West India pine in sound condition. Kent fiberts are coming in in very good condition. Potatoes run small in size, and prices for them are advancing. Common peaches and nectarines are selling as low as 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen. Cauliflowers and other vegetables are also showing the ill effects of the continued dry weather. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, pelargoniums, fuchsias, mignonettes, and roses.

**BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, July 27.**—We have some alterations to notice in our market, which has improved during the latter portion of the past week. Accounts from the plantations, although somewhat conflicting, are less favourable. Rain, however, seems still to be very much wanted in some of the districts, and growers are becoming afraid that a continuance of the present hot weather will seriously damage the prospects of a large crop; at the same time there is every reason to believe that the yield will prove of good quality. In parts of the Weald of Kent and Sussex drought and attacks of red spider are much complained of, while in Mid and East Kent and Worcester the grounds are generally progressing well; rain, however, appears to be much required. Bavarian reports are very favourable, and the crop will doubtless be large. Bohemia shows a decided improvement, and also the Poperinghe district, the recent rains having helped the plant along wonderfully. Alost is still suffering very severely from drought, and without a speedy supply of rain must produce a short yield. Alsace and the Baden district are not well spoken of. New York advices to the 28th inst. report a dull market. Prospects are good. Mid and East Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 12s., to 5l. 12s.; Weald of Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 12s.; Sussex, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 12s.; Farnham and country, 4l. 12s. to 5l. 12s.; Yearlings, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s.; Bavarians, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s.; Belgians, 2l. 12s. to 2l. 12s.; There was no import of foreign hops into London last week.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, July 27.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,565 firkins butter, and 2,571 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 22,710 casks, &c., butter, and 2,161 bales bacon. There was an improved demand for the finest Irish butter late in the week, and fine Clonmel, &c., advanced to 11s. on board. Foreign met an improved sale at 4s. to 6s. advance. Best Dutch 11s. The bacon market ruled firm without change in prices, the supply and demand being about equal.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 27.—These markets are fairly supplied with potatoes. There has been a steady demand at about late rates. The imports into London last week consisted of 73 packages, 478 cases, 40 baskets Boulogne; 2,881 baskets Rotterdam; 864 boxes, 99 tons Harfleur; 19 barrels, 6 bales, 179 sacks, 36 cases, 250 bags Dunkirk; 230 boxes 8 tons Cherbouy; and 27 tons St. Malo. English Shaws 7s. to 8s. per cwt., Regents 6s. to 7s. ditto, Jersey 6s. to 8s. ditto, and French 6s. to 7s. ditto.

**SEED, Monday, July 27.**—Fine red cloverseed was held for more money, and other samples were quite as dear, with a fair demand for all descriptions. White cloverseed was held very high, being scarce. New trefoil realised 1s. per cwt. advance. New trifolium was again 1s. per cwt. dearer. Canaryseed was scarce and dear. In other seeds no quotable variation.

**WOOL, Monday, July 27.**—There is a better feeling in the market for English wool; holders having shown less disposition to force sales, and prices are rather firmer. There is, however, very little doing for export.

**OIL, Monday, July 27.**—Linseed oil has been very dull, and rape has been easier to purchase. Cocoa-nut and palm oils are firm; but olive oil has met a slow sale. Petroleum have sold quietly, and Turpentine has moved off slowly.

**TALLOW, Monday, July 27.**—There is a moderate business doing in our market, yet prices are supported. P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 44s. 3d.; town tallow, 41s. 9d. per cwt., net cash.

**COAL, Monday, July 27.**—Market firm at last day's rates. Wallsend Huttons 18s. 6d., South Huttons 18s., Haswell 18s. 6d., Hutton Lyons, 16s., Original Hartlepool 18s. 6d., East Hartlepool 18s., Kelloe 18s. 6d., Tees 17s. 6d., Turnstall 16s., Holywell Main, 15s., Wylam, 15s., Hartleys 14s. 8d. Ships fresh arrived, 51; ships left from last day, 12.

## Advertisements.

**PROTESTANT UNION, for the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of PROTESTANT MINISTERS of all DENOMINATIONS.**

## Directors.

Revs. Dr. Halley, John Stoughton, Robert Ashton, John Kennedy, A.M., Dr. G. Smith, T. W. Aveling.

This Society affords the most advantageous medium, through which ministers, by the payment of an annual premium, can secure a proportionate annuity for their Widows, or an equivalent advantage for their Children.

At the last valuation the premiums of all members, admitted prior to January 1st, 1866, were reduced 20 per cent.

Communications may be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. CHARLES FOX VARDY, at the Office, 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C., where attendance is given every Tuesday and Friday, from Eleven to One o'clock.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TENBY.

The OPENING SERVICES will begin on THURSDAY, 6th of August, and will be continued during Sundays the 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th of August.

On THURSDAY the 6th, and SUNDAY the 9th, the Rev. E. MELLOR, M.A., of Halifax, will preach in the Morning, and the Rev. J. G. ROGERS, B.A., of Clapham, will preach in the Evening.

On SUNDAY the 16th, the Rev. J. VINNY, of Highgate, will preach.

On SUNDAY the 23rd, the Rev. LLEWELLYN BEVAN, LL.B., of the Welsh-house, will preach.

On SUNDAY the 30th, the Rev. D. THOMAS, B.A., of Bristol, will preach, and will bring to a close these Opening Services.

The present liabilities amount to £4,000, towards which the sum of £2,400 has been promised, and the balance of £1,600 remains to be met before or on the 30th of August, otherwise several generous promises are perilled. The friends at Tenby have done, and are doing, their utmost; but to wipe away this balance is above their means, unless aided by friends elsewhere. Any aid will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, J. Craven, Esq., Clapham and Tenby, or by the Rev. D. Anthony, Tenby. Samuel Morley, H. O. Wills, and W. Somerville, Esq., have kindly consented to receive contributions. A little timely aid will open this sanctuary free from debt.

Tenby, July 15th, 1868.

## BURDETT ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, STEPNEY, E.

It is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in aid of the Building Fund of this Church in October next. The Committee, formed of the Ministers and various members of Stepney Meeting and Burdett-road Church, earnestly ask contributions (in money or saleable articles), of friends at a distance.

The debt on the building which they are seeking to liquidate by this effort amounts to seven hundred and forty pounds.

The Church is in the midst of a dense and for the most part very poor population; and in order that it may become a centre of great usefulness, it is extremely desirable that this burden should be speedily removed.

Contributions may be sent to the minister, Rev. T. Stephenson, 66, East India-road, London, E.; to the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., 27, Stepney-Green, E.; or to the Treasurer, Thos. Borton, Esq., 73, East India-road, London, E.

**MELODIUM "A COUP HARMONIQUE."**  
Engagement of Signor Calderazzi, for his exquisite Performances, daily at quarter to 4 and half-past 7.—Spiritual Manifestations of a Homely nature: daily at quarter to 3 and quarter to 8.—Professor Pepper on Faraday's Optical Experiments.—George Buckland's Musical Entertainments.—The Abyssinian Expedition.—At the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

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During the last two years sixty-four University Certificates have been obtained by Candidates from this College, thirty-two of which have placed the possessors in the Honours Lists.

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The duties of this Establishment will be resumed on Saturday, Aug. 1.  
For Prospectus, address Wilton Lodge, Taunton.

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PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS will REASSEMBLE on Friday, July 31st. Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

## CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWIS-HAM, for the EDUCATION of the SONS of MINISTERS.—This School will reopen on Thursday, 6th August.

For particulars apply to the Principal, the Rev. T. Rudd, B.A., or the Hon. Sec., the Rev. Josiah Vinay, Highgate, N.

## THEOBALDS, CHESHUNT (Waltham CROSS, N.)

The Rev. JOHN OSWALD JACKSON begs to announce to the Parents and Friends of Pupils that school duties will recommence on Wednesday, August 6th.

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